The Weekly Post.

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THE SAFEGUARD.

ELIZABETH W. DENISON.

A baby crept to his father's knee,
And was lifted up and lulled to rest,
Till the blue eyes closed, so tired was he,
And his little head fell peacefully
At ease on the ready shoulder there,
While the baby hand so soft and fair,
Lay like a shield on his father's breast.

Of old 'twas said that when men drew near
To fierce temptation or deadly strife,
And lost their way in a maze of fear,
Or periled their souls for worldly gear,
By a way unknown an angel hand
Would lead them out of the dangerous land
Into the light of a noble life.

The story is true for the world to-day;
We see no white-robed angels mild;
But out of the dark and perilous way
Where men and women forget to pray,
Into the peace of a purer land
They are led by a gentle, shielding hand—
The hand of a little, helpless child.

BOGUS DETECTIVES.

An Innocent Man Sentenced to Death Through Their Connivance.

Thirty Men Sent to the Penitentiary Through Their Perjuries.

[Boston Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, February 23.—Revelations of the most startling character have just come to light, showing how an innocent and upright young man has been brought to the verge of the gallows on evidence trumped up by a notorious self-styled detective named Solomon Cohen.

On the 2d of November, 1874, Miss Susan H. Hanson, a handsome and well-to-do lady, was murdered while sitting in the kitchen of her mother's house at Brookfield, New Hampshire, by being shot through the head by some person who had stationed himself close to the closed window on the outside of the house. The victim had a portion of her head blown off, so near was she to the muzzle of the gun when it was discharged.

In the midst of the wildest excitement Joseph B. Buzzell, a stone-mason, who had been paying the unfortunate woman some attention as a lover, was soon after arrested. He stoutly maintained his innocence, and, after lying many months in jail, was tried and acquitted.

In May last Charles W. Cook, a boy who was formerly in the employ of Buzzell, was arrested for setting fire to the house of John Churchill, in Brookfield, and subsequently confessed that he murdered the Hanson woman, but that he was compelled to do so by Buzzell, who, he said, threatened to blow his head off if he did not do as told.

Buzzell was re-arrested, and although his counsel argued that he could not be again tried for a crime of which he had been once acquitted, the Supreme Court decided otherwise. He was again tried as an accessory to the murder, and upon Cook's confession mainly was convicted and sentenced to be hung July 10th, next. Cook was allowed to go free, and since then has been working on a farm in the town.

Buzzell's approaching execution of late has caused Cook bitter mental anguish, and on Wednesday last, to the surprise of friends, and without any inducement or influence whatever, of his own accord, he confessed that he had given perjured evidence in the case of Buzzell. He went so far as to make affidavit to this effect, and asserted that so far as he knew Buzzell was an innocent man. Cook claimed, further, that he was induced to swear falsely by Solomon Cohen and John Conway, two private detectives from Boston. Cook met these two scoundrels on the Rochester road, and they forced an acquaintance on him. Cohen told him that he (Cohen) was a refugee from justice, having run away from Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he had set fire to a house or two. Cook thought they were boasting, and, in fun, told how he (Cook) had, a few nights before, set fire to the house of a Mr. Churchill in Brookfield "to accommodate a neighbor." In a few days after Cohen told Cook he was a detective, and that he (Cook) must confess to the murder of the Hanson woman, or else he (Cohen) and Conway would arrest him for incendiarism, for which he would at least get a life sentence. It was proposed that Cook should claim that he was obliged to kill the woman by Buzzell or have his own head blown off by the latter, who was to be represented as standing with a rifle pointed at his head when the deed was done. Cook was kept primed with liquor, and finally signed what purported to be his confession of the murder of Miss Hanson, as drawn up by Conway.

Cook played his part well at the trial, and upon Buzzell's conviction the rascally detectives received from the Government $600, which proved the prize they were after. Conway has also confessed to Cohen, having put up the job as claimed by Cook's corroborating fully the latter's statement, although when doing so he did not know Cook had confessed. Yesterday Cohen and Conway were arrested by State Detectives Hollis C. Pinkham and James P. Wade in this city, for conspiracy to throw a train off the track on the Providence Railroad at the town of Canton, this State. The plans were all prepared for this job. A switch was to have been misplaced, and the depot, after being robbed, was to be burned by them. Afterward they proposed to place the property thus secured in the hands of parties who were to be turned up to justice when the railroad should offer a sufficient reward for the men doing the job. Thus they were to enrich themselves as well as to send innocent persons to prison, if not to the gallows. Happily their scheme was nipped when they were about to carry it out.

The officers have evidence to show where Cohen and Conway have been engaged in other jobs as villainous as those above described—among them the defacing of the monument to John A. Andrew, Massachusetts "War Governor," at Hingham, this State. They performed the act of vandalism themselves, it is said, and then had a man named Leavitt, of Hingham, arrested for it, at the same time charging him with burning two dwellings in the town. On their evidence Leavitt was indicted a few days ago, and is now in jail awaiting trial.

Cohen is about thirty-five years old, and is the worst of the pair. He some years ago was a peddler, and became a fence for stolen goods. He has a brother now serving a long sentence in the State Prison of this State. His arrest is directly due to Detectives George S. Wilson and George C. Davis, of this city, who have worked without hope of pecuniary reward. Cohen has sent no less than thirty men to the State Prison within a few years, half of whom are now thought to be innocent, and convicted on perjured evidence. He is wanted in no less than a dozen different cities and towns.

Counsel for Buzzell will apply at once to the Supreme Court for the setting aside of the verdict of murder as it now stands. Buzzell, on being informed of the confessions of Cook and Conway, wept for joy, as did also his wife, whom he married after his first trial, but who since his conviction has become almost broken down in both body and mind. Cohen and Conway will appear in Court here to-morrow.

THE FRENCH SPEAKERSHIP.

How it Differs From "the Chair" in Washington and in London.

[N. Y. World.]

Of itself it seems much less odd to Americans than it must to English people to see a Speaker assume the Executive power in France and M. Gambetta chosen as his successor. In England since the time of Mr. Charles Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester (1802-17) the acceptance of the Speakership has implied a farewell to party politics; indeed, Mr. Brand, the present Speaker, a Liberal, was re-elected in 1874 by a Conservative House, though only a couple of generations back it was not considered a matter for surprise when a Speaker (Mr. Addington) quitted the chair for the Treasury, or another Speaker (M.—afterwards Lord—Grenville) left it to become Home Minister, and at a still earlier period the Speakership was regarded as a purely subordinate office and a stepping-stone to place under the Crown. We, however, have seen one American Speaker, Mr. Polk, elected to the Presidency, and another, Mr. Colfax, to the Vice-Presidency; a third, Mr. Clay, receive his party's nomination for Presidential honors, and a fourth, Mr. Blaine, came within an ace of it; and for a long time past the Speakership has carried with it so many responsibilities to party that M. Grevy's election to the Presidency of the French Republic and M. Gambetta's preferrence for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies rather than for "the leadership of the House" (to use an English phrase) do not seem much out of the common. There is an immense and interesting difference between the duties of the presiding officers of the English, French and American national legislatures, and in the method in which they are discharged. Mr. Speaker in England has been from time immemorial an awful personage. Tradition has recorded his terrible threat generations ago to an obstreperous member: "Sir, sir, if you do not instantly refrain and apologize to the House I shall be compelled to name you:" a menace so dreadful that the offending member's knees smote together and he instantly made his apology. Tradition added that when Mr. Speaker was asked by a deeply impressed member of the House what would have been the consequence had he named the rebel, he shook his horse-haired head solemnly and answered, "Sir, the Lord only knows." Major O'Gorman, however, was named to the House a few months ago and survived temporarily, at least, for he made his peace next day, and thus the consequences of being named and remaining contumacious remain unknown to those outside of the councils of Omniscience. "Points of Order," too, in which the misdirected mind of the American statesman revels, are practically unknown abroad; the disgust and indignation excited by Mr. Parnell's "obstructives" on a recent memorable occasion will not have passed out of the remembrance of readers. The French Speaker—or Moderator, as he ought to be called—has a kind of business peculiarly his own, and his own peculiar way of doing it. He is apt to be subjected to a torrent of vituperation at any moment from the faction to which he does not belong, and he has it in his powor abominably to disconcert an opponent. The House at Washington, with Mr. Conger or Mr. Townsend baying deep-mouthed defiance to half a dozen "Southern brigadiers," or with fifty truly loyal, honorable gentlemen anxious to get the floor and slay over again a slain "rebel claim," is peace and decency compared with some of the scenes a French Assembly presents and which are the delight of "Cham" and the other caricaturists. Instead of calling order or using his gavel, M. le President has

Only one notion of stopping commotion.
And that is to tingle his bell.

When the outrage becomes unendurable he claps his hat upon his head—an official head covering—and by this awful act adjourns the Chamber. He has very rarely to go to this length, but it is of record that under M. Buffet's *presidence* a member grabbed the hat to prevent the Speaker from closing the session, and M. Buffet was only enabled to proceed officially and formally after his partisans, by a furious charge, had recovered the important headgear and tossed it up to him. M. Grevy was often so badgered that, cold and dignified as he proverbially is, he turned white and lost the power of speech. M. Gambetta has not so good a temper, but he had abundant vituperative power and speaks well when angry; however, he has ampler powers than were enjoyed by his predecessor, for he can suspend a noisy member for three days or call him to order and stop the by no means small expense of having the call to order printed and posted in each of the 35,000 communes of France out of the contumacious member's pay. Till last month Erance indeed had two odd Speakers—M. Grevy, the coldest and least passionate man in French public life, presiding over the riotous Deputies, while the Duc d' Audiffret Pasquier, the most heated of orators, sat in the chair of the glacial Senate. This Duke's uncle was President of the Chamber of Peers under Louis Philippe—that Chamber of Peers to which and to the *fricandeau d l'oseille* the Revolution of 1848 was fatal—and a very good Speaker he made. Knowing every member's character he never hesitated to check one who was in imminent peril of making an ass of himself, though his manner was peculiar. When an orator had lashed himself into a fury and was about to gasp out something unparliamentary, Baron Pasquier would graciously lean forward and offer him a pinch of snuff! M. Dupin is credited with kindly remarking when Victor Hugo—this was in the days of the Second Republic—was perorating with Alpine sublimity, "I see you are out of breath, sir; pray rest a moment"—a sort of consideration that must have been as welcome to the victim as a cat in a game of ten-pins. M. Dupin on another occasion, when Berryer was flaying one of the Prince-President's ministers alive, was heard sternly to remark, "Sir, if this violent language is persisted in I shall interfere," and then, leaning over to the tribune to whisper gleefully to the Speaker "Give it to him!" M. Dupin ruled by epigrams, sarcasm, interruptions, and if no other means availed by blowing his nose like a trumpet or composing himself as if for a nap. The Duc de Morny, in Napoleon's Corps Legislatif, 'had all the graces of an impertinent but highly polished *grand seigneur*." His favorite device when a member of the Opposition excoriated him was to affect deafness and invite the honorable gentleman to "say it over again and say it low," laughing blandly at the conclusion of the repetition and bowing his thanks to the orator. But the Chamber has had Speakers of another sort, men like the Vicomte de Lanjuinais, who presided during the Restoration, and adjourned one stormy debate for a quarter of an hour because the members were not in a fit condition to discuss public business; or like the austere Barbe-Marbois, who declined in 1794 to let Barrere's insulting words to him be recorded, "For the citizen's children might be ashamed of them," and when Ferrand's head was carried on a pike into the Convention by a howling mob, rose and gravely saluted the presence of the dead member.

A MORMON ENDOWMENT.

Mysterious Scenes in the Salt Lake Matrimonial Manufactory.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune.]

If the woman who now styles herself Mrs. Owen Miles was an honest and deserving woman when she left London to emigrate to Utah with the Latter-day Saints, and soon after her arrival here (only some five weeks ago) passed through the Endowment house, I think there might be some palliation for her very peculiar and seemingly inconsistent conduct. When Caroline Owen went to the Endowment-house she entered at the back door and gave her name to the Recorder. She then passed inside to be washed, taking off her clothes until she was as naked as the hour she was born. She was then washed from head to foot; afterward she was covered with oil and blessed by the holy priestess: her head, ears, eyes, nose, mouth, neck, arms, heart, breast, back and all parts of her body anointed. She then put on her new garments and received her new name in a whisper by the officiating priestess—the woman who lied so beautifully in Court. Passing along, she came before the great Jehovah and Elohim, they being in another room, and commenced reading the ritual of the order. "Let us go down and make man," &c., which is all too tedious to mention. Miss Owen passed on from one change to another, having her robes and apron on to appear before the Master of Ceremonies to receive the oaths. Standing straight, as shown by the Elder, bringing her right arm at an angle, then bringing it across her throat as the terrible words were uttered by the officiating priest, then drawing and extending her arm straight out, and bringing it back to a right angle, striking it straight to the earth, interpreting the oath as spoken, that her throat should be cut from ear to ear, that her heart should be cut out; and that she be disemboweled and her body be buried in the depths of the sea, &c., if she should divulge anything pertaining to ceremonies performed in that house. This is not all the oath by a great deal. Miss Owen then received all the grips, signs, tokens, &c. There are several of these which only the faithful can understand. Miss Owen then passed on to the other degrees, prayer circles, &c. Passing onward and upward she came to the vail, or arch, this being previous to her marriage. John Miles was on the inside of the veil or arch, Caroline on the outside. Then the compass and square were cut over her heart. There was only a sheet to separate John from Caroline, and before she could get through to where John was she had to put her foot to his foot, her knee to his knee, her breast to his breast, her lips to his lips. Then John whispered in her ear and told her the new name she had named below. Nobody on earth knows what that name is but John and Caroline. He then brought Caroline through the veil or arch to be married. Joseph F. Smith sat immediately opposite at the table; John stood at the right and Caroline at the left. After the usual questions were put and answered the marriage was proceeded with and finished, John and Caroline walking to the sealing-room, where Joseph F. Smith sat on the throne, and, later, stood at the door. Miss Owen walked around to the north side of the alter, and Miles remained on the south side. Joseph F. Smith proceeded with the ceremony, John and Caroline were kneeling, when Joseph F. Smith told them to clasp hands across the altar and kiss each other, which they did. He then sealed them up to everlasting life, to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection, to receive power and to carry out the laws of procreatian forever and ever. Amen.

Sentenced to One Minute in Prison.

[Little Rock Dispatch.]

Major John D. Adams and Colonel J. N. Smithee were to-day sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars each and to be confined in the county jail for one minute, for the offense of carrying concealed weapons. The offense grew out of a street fight with pistols last May, when Major Adams was proprietor of the *Gazette* and Colonel Smithee editor of the *Democrat*, in which affray several shots were fired, Smithee being wounded twice. This is regarded as an easy let-down when the small offenses of larceny are punished with more severe imprisonment.

MR. CHAS. A. HAY of Aleppo township, announces himself as a candidate for Jury Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

BABY'S FIRST SNOW-STORM.

Ah! baby, 'tis a pretty sight,
A scene enchanting, very;
No wonder that you clap your hands—
No wonder you are merry;
When first the flakes fell one by one
They set my baby blinking;
But now the blue eyes watch the pearls
Without so much as winking.

See, there they come, with twist and twirl,
As if in anger meeting;
And yet they make as little sound
As baby's heart in beating;
They are the types of joy and peace—
Each little drifting rover,
That goes to make the mantle fair
Of charity's sweet cover.

You've seen the sunbeams dancing bright,
You've seen the moonlight, maybe,
But never such a sight as this,
My pretty yearling baby;
For when the ground was white with snow
Last winter you were sleeping,
A tiny, little helpless thing,
Just from the angel's keeping.

Hold out your little, chubby hand,
And catch a snowflake, daughter;
It melts within the rosy palm,
And leaves a drop of water;
'Tis gone, all gone, my baby-bird,
Like other fleeting blisses;
Or, like your shining April tears,
That dry 'neath mother's kisses.

—*London Reader*

THE KING OF THE BURMESE.

A Description of His Royal Nibs and the Land He Governs.

(From the New York World.)

His great, glorious and most excellent majesty over land and water, lord of the celestial elephant, master of many white elephants, possessor of many descriptions of arms, and the fifth founder of religion—otherwise Thee-Baw, king of Burmah, has, as the cable informs us, been getting into trouble by murdering all the royal princes and their families, turning out the new ministers chosen to effect reforms, and reverting generally to the despotic ways of his great, glorious and most excellent predecessor. His father died on the 11th of September last, though the fact of his death was kept secret for some time, till Thee-Baw could establish himself at the capital, Mandalay. The situation was by no means assuring, so many pretenders there were to the crown, among them the ex-king, overthrown in 1853, the elder sons of the dead monarch, his nephews, children of his brother and heir, who was assassinated in 1867, and two rebel princes who had fled to India, but awaited occasion to return and renew their rebellion. Two of Thee-Baw's brothers, dreading assassination, fled to the British residency at Mandalay, thence made their way to Rangoon, and finally with their suite were taken to Calcutta, where they are now living, pensioners in a modest way on the Indian government. The other royal princes, less fortunate, to the number of about twenty-five, were heavily ironed hand and foot and placed in prison, being released only for a few hours when, under a strong guard, they were taken to the palace where the dead king lay in state, to make obeisance to the corpse and furnish each a lock of hair with which before burial its hands and legs were to be tied.

The new king's accession was regarded with pleasure and hope by the foreigners, He had for some years been the pupil of an English missionary; he selected as his premier a Burmese noble who had visited Paris and London; he signalized his assumption of power by abolishing the custom which compelled all, even European representatives, to remove their shoes on entering the royal presence, and it was reported that he intended visiting Europe to see for himself the wonders of Occidental civilization. Though Thee-Baw conformed to custom in marrying his own half-sister, rumor credited him with the intention of doing away once for all, with the connection between the crown and the priesthood—although a Rangoon paper attributed this unexpected zeal or disestablishment not to the teachings of Mr. Gladstone but to rage at the discovery that for a long time past the priests had been stealing two fat pigs a day from the royal sty.

Burmese history is rather dull reading, though his people have not therefore been peculiarly happy. There are plenty of books on palm-leaf fibre in the temples, but they throw only a dim light on the real history of the nation, being mostly annals of the temple, its revenues and priests. That real history is about a century old, beginning with Alompra, a general, administrator and lawgiver who failed to reduce rebellious Siamand Pegu. His successors with hardly an exception, have been men of enterprise, ability and force of character. In 1824 England and Burmah went to war, and the English annexed the whole availble seaboard of the Burmese kingdom, acquiring the wealthy maritime provinces of Arracan, Pegu and Tennasserm. Since 1862 both powers have been at peace, Burmah has established close commercial relations with England, and popular opinion, except perhaps among the priestly class, is decidedly favorable to the British, who sooner or later may be expected to complete the work of absorption.

The Burmese are a people of few vices and many virtues, and as quick to catch new ideas and as apt to assimilate them as the Japanese. Their civilization, though imperfect, is in many respects high. In boldness and breadth of design, perfection of structure and magnificence of decoration, some of their temples and palaces need hardly fear comparison with European piles. Their carving is exquisite, and shows a vein of humor almost Gothic in its grotesqueness. A recent writer says: "A war-canoe built for a hundred paddles will be covered from stem to stern with carving as minute as that on an ordinary Chinese workbox, but far more delicate in design and minute in finish. They work admirably in gold and silver and their lacquered goods are equal to those of Japan, while they are wonderful founders of bells, of bells up to eighty tons weight and sixteen feet across. Of porcelain making they know nothing, however, nor do they use paper. For money they use lumps of gold, silver and lead, weighed and assayed whenever they change hands at a cost of 2½ per cent. surely a sufficient tax on commerce, even leaving out the interest rate, which is 25 per cent. on mortgage and 60 on personal security. The exports are almost entirely raw, consisting chiefly of cotton, feathers, swallows' nests, ivory, horns of the rhinoceros and deer, sapphires, emeralds, rubies, amber, rice and salt."

Burmah is at present one of the finest fields for commercial enterprise in the world, as any keen capitalist might soon and profitably discover. The climate, though for a part of the year moist and depressing, is cooler than that of India. The necessaries of life, labor and service are cheap, and the natural wealth of the country is great. Teak, ironwood, ebony and sandalwood abound, and gold, silver, copper and lead, antimony and iron are to be found "almost by scratching the surface," while there is an abundance of coal sufficiently good for smelting and manufacturing purposes. Petroleum is found everywhere, and pure salt, limestone and white marble are plentiful. Though the sapphire, ruby and emerald district at present, forms part of the royal domain, there are quarries of jade and amber open to be worked.

As for the people themselves, they smoke incessantly but are strictly temperate; they are idle because a day's work provides a week's expenses, though when employed they are industrious and willing. Serious crimes are rare among them, and they have neither beggars nor paupers; they are almost Irish in their vivacity and sense of fun, and quite English in their passion for such amusements as horse-racing and boat-racing, cock-fighting, betting, boxing, wrestling and foot-ball, and finally they have a great popular theater, where the drama is relieved by the ballet.

TERRIBLE AND DEADLY AFFRAY.

A Quadrangular Duel in Mississippi—Two Men Killed.

[From the Vicksburg Herald.]

In the annals of deadly affrays in this State we know of no occurrence so fatal in its results as that which occurred on board the steamer Sunflower, while lying at Johnsonville, the county seat of Sunflower county.

About ten days ago Col. D. A. Holman, while in Johnsonville, on entering Dr. W. L. Lowry's store, was accosted by Dr. Lowry, who ordered Holman out, remarking, it is said, that Holman was no gentleman, and did not keep his word, or something to that effect. Holman departed, saying in substance he would see Lowry again. On the morning of the affair Col. Holman engaged passage on the steamer Sunflower for Vicksburg, accompanied by his father-in-law, Dr. G. C. Walker. The boat arrived at Johnsonville somewhat earlier than usual, and Col. Holman and Dr. Walker together went on shore, but in a short time returned.

Perhaps a half hour later Dr. Lowry, as was usual with him, came on the boat to transact his business, and while entering the cabin was caught, it is said, by the left arm or back, by Col. Holman, who turned Lowry half way around, and putting his pistol to his breast, fired. Lowry started down the cabin, but instantly turned, and seeing his clerk John C. Arnold, start from his chair (being shaved at the time), said, "kill him, John, kill him, he has shot me."

Arnold ran out of the cabin to attack Holman, and Lowry, walking to the cabin door, cocked his pistol and fired at Holman. At the same instant of time, perceiving Dr. Walker with a pistol in his hand, he pointed his pistol at Walker with deadly effect, Walker falling and expiring almost without a struggle. Lowry then walked back in the cabin staggering, and fell, and in about two minutes expired also.

In the mean time Arnold and Holman were fighting outside the cabin. Arnold received a wound in the chest and died shortly after being removed from the boat, Col. Holman being wounded in the left arm and side, but to what extent could not be ascertained, as the boat left shortly afterward.

All the parties engaged are very highly respected. Dr. Lowry was a brother of General Robert Lowry, and leaves a wife and six children. Arnold was a brother of Judge Arnold of Columbus, Miss., Col. Holman being a prominent and talented lawyer, and respected in the community in which he lives.

Dr. Walker was one of the oldest residents of the county, and we believe had no enemies. Colonel Holman the only survivor, was immediately arrested.

A Woman and Something Over.

[Livermore (Col.) Herald.]

The wife of a certain well-known rancher living near this place has got the true grit. Her husband was away on business a whole week recently, and one day while he was absent the pump gave out. The nearest neighbor lived a long distance, so she hoisted up the pipe herself, and found that the trouble lay in the suction leather, which was too much worn to work properly. Away she went and cut a new one, using the old one as a pattern. On returning, she found that a large hog had fallen into the open well. Nothing daunted, she got a strong rope, made a slip-noose, fished it around the squealing porker, and then lifting as hard as she could, made the end fast to the curb, thus raising the animal partially out of the water and preventing it from drowning. She then harnessed a horse, hitched him to the rope, and in less time than it takes to tell it, that hog,

All dripping with freshness, arose from the well.

But before the rescue of the parent animal two of her offspring, crowding too close to the curb, probably to sympathize with their mother's distress, lost their balance and were now floundering around in the water at the bottom. Instantly the hog was rescued, our heroine set about the recovery of the pigs. She procured a ladder, which, however, though long enough to touch the water, was not long enough to reach the bottom of the well. Necessity is the mother of invention, and procuring a fence rail she thrust it through the top round, resting both ends on the curb. Then climbing down the hanging ladder she rescued the two pigs, bringing both safely to the surface. This done she quietly completed the job by putting in the new suction leather, lowering the pipe into the well, closing the curb and pumping water for her week's washing.

THE late Judge Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, was such a stickler for judicial dignity that he once fined his brother $50 for contempt when he came into court and called him "John."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

PROFANITY IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE.

Miscreant! Shut that door!!
—— * * * —— —— !
From cold it shelters me,
And I will have it slammed;
Had you but closed it well
I need not then have swore.
—— * —— !! —— —— !
—— —— * * Shut that door!!
—*Boston Traveler.*

GENERAL SHERMAN will visit California in April.

MARSHAL MACMAHON is expected to visit Ireland next summer.

GLADSTONE'S admirers will build a hospital in his honor that will cost $110,000.

THE Empress of Brazil has presented to Queen Victoria a dress woven of spider webs.

THE Boston *Journal* believes that when a girl turns out a deceiver it serves him right.

GOV. HARTRANFT and wife were White House guests Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

BISHOP FOLEY'S last words were: "I have tried to do my duty—I bow to the will of Almighty God."

MR. S. AUSTIN ALIBONE, of Philadelphia, will take charge of the Lennox Library in New York April 1.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S widow, accompanying the remains of her husband, sailed from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

AT her farewell benefit in Boston, Miss Kellogg was presented with a crown costing $1,000—the gift of her mother.

AN Indiana lady of eighty-eight years is growing a third set of teeth, which are so far advanced that she is able to use them.

ANNA DICKINSON has been engaged to play a week in San Francisco and to lecture twenty times in California and Nevada.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD has succeeded Alexander H. Stephens as Supreme Grand Commander of the Grand Consistory of the Sons of Malta in America.

THE REV. A. S. DOBBS of Meadville, whose extreme cruelty to his family was mentioned in THE POST of yesterday, has been suspended from the ministry.

M. GREVY, the new French President, is an able agriculturist, a keen sportsman and an inveterate smoker. He talks well, but not much, and keeps his temper.

MARY—"Oh, sissy! this tiresome, loose tooth! I declare I'll pull it out!"—Sissy "Oh no, pray don't; ma'll make me wear it." [Sissy gets all her sister's cast-off's.]—[*Ex*

IN the struggle for the Democratic nomination for Governor in Kentucky Dr. Blackburn now has 423 delegates to 249 for all his opponents, and is regarded as sure of the prize.

GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT has left Prescott, Arizona, for Washington, at the request of the territorial Legislature, to look after important interests affecting the welfare of the people of the territory.

ALFRED STANLEY BROWNING TENNYSON is a baby just christened in Westminster Abbey. He is the grandson of Tennyson and of Frederick Locker, and Dean Stanley and Robert Browning are his godfathers.

DURING the visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to New York in May, they will reside at the Windsor Hotel, where a suite of twelve rooms will be specially decorated and prepared for them.

WHEN James Gordon Bennett goes over to San Francisco in May to see the Jeannette depart for the Arctic seas he will be accompanied by the explorer of the frigid zone, Dr. I. I. Hayes, and the explorer of the torrid zone, Henry M. Stanley.

SOMEBODY suggested once to old Ben Wade that John Sherman would be a good man to open the State campaign in Ohio against Andy Johnson. "Why," said old Ben, "I'd as soon think of sending a Southdown sheep to storm a lion's den."

M. DE LESSEPS, of Suez Canal fame, proposes to take the Isthmus of Darien Canal project in hand, and has issued invitations to the various nations interested to send representatives to a meeting at Paris on the 15th of May, when a route will be decided upon.

THERE have been fourteen Englishmen who have filled the office of Poet Laureate. A majority of them have not been the first poets of their age by any means. If Tennyson should live longer than next year he will be the only one who will have held the office for thirty years.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN is now seventy-two years old, and extremely wealthy. He nevertheless lives with great simplicity and works hard. He is a man serious and laconic, fond of politics, art and literature. He speaks no foreign language. He is of medium height and very slender.

MRS. RHODA BOTTORFF, of New Washington, Clark county, Indiana, always told her children that she would live to be a hundred years old and then die. And she kept her word. Last Friday, having run twenty days beyond her one hundreth birthday, she gave up the ghost.

THERE is a joke among officers of the English navy to the effect that a midshipman who reported for duty on board a ship was told by the captain—"Well, I suppose that, as of old, they have sent us the biggest fool of the family." "No," replied middy, "the fashion has changed since your day."

M. W. H. WADDINGTON, the French Premier, is a Protestant, a graduate of Rugby and Colridge, as an oarsmon as well as a scholar. He was second in the first class of the Classical tripos and bracketed equal as Chancellor's medallist, and in 1849 borrowed No. 6 in the University crew tha beat Oxford.

COLONEL BRANTZ MAYER, a retired officer of the United States Army and an author of note, died in Baltimore on Sunday evening, aged 70 years. He was a collegian, a world-wide traveler and lawyer of experience before 1841, when he went to Mexico as Secretary of our legation.

REPRESENTATIVE FINLEY of Florida, (Dem.), who has just been given the seat in Congress held by Bisbee (Rep.), is entitled to draw $10,000 for two years' salary for his term, which will expire on the 4th of March next, and $3,000 for expenses of the contest, beside $375 for stationary allowance.

THE Grant papers do not view with complacency the movement in the Republican party to nominate the Secretary of the Treasury. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* in particular thinks that Mr. Tilden "could afford to tap one of his biggest bar'ls to get John Sherman nominated for President."

A VERMONT preacher, after standing the freezing temperature of the church as long as he could, broke out with: "Brother Griggs, do see that this house is better warmed this afternoon;—It's of no kind of use for me to warn sinners of the dangers of hell when the very idea of hell is a comfort to them."

FUNERAL reform is desirable in some parts of New York. A paper of that city states that the remains of a child five years old were followed to the grave by forty-eight carriages, and a poor Irish woman spent $450 of the $600 which her husband left her to give him "a dacent buriel."

THE best and about the only way to get even with a treacherous mule—and who ever saw any other—is to take his shoes off, lead him on to smooth ice and then blackguard him. He dare not indulge his natural propensity, and the vexation of spirit exhibited in his intelligent countenance is really interesting.

AN awkward waiter, in attempting to place on the table the soup-tureen filled with chicken broth, spilled its contents on a lady's white satin dress. The lady screamed, and was seized with hysterics The waiter stooped and shouted in her ear. "Don't despair, madam, there's plenty of broth yet left in the kitchen. I am going for it now."

RALPH DISRAELI, brother of Lord Beaconsfield, is an old man, living in obscurity. He strolls about old gardens with a book in his hand. He goes into no society, and is never among the list of guests at Beaconsfield's house. He has a small public office but will give no information about himself or his marriage.

A MONUMENT to Bernard Flaherty, better known as Barney Williams, has been erected in Greenwood Cemetery. It is of polished granite. In a niche is placed a marble bust of the actor, the work of John McNamee, of Florence, Italy, and it is an excellent likeness. Over the niche is a harp festooned with laurels and shamrocks.

M. AUBRIOT, the workingman who gained the principal prize ($25,000) in the French lottery, has been besieged by beggars of all kinds and in every condition of life ever since. The postman who delivers letters in his district has been on the point of asking for an assistant, and the *concierge* of the house in which he lives has declined carrying him up his voluminous correspondence.

THE independent party in Georgia propose to perfect a party organization, nominate a Democrat and enter actively into the next State convass. They have been thinking of taking up Toombs as a candidate for Governor, but have decided that he will be a poor candidate because he will be unacceptable to the colored voters, who must unite with the independents to give them any chance of success.

IN view of the slight injury done to orange and lemon trees by the recent unusual cold in California, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "It appears from the testimony gathered from widely separated geographical points that the orange tree is now successfully cultivated over an area in California not less than 400 miles long by 120 miles broad—or that on 48,000 square miles of territory the orange can be cultivated without encountering any serious climatic obstacles."

THE Albany *Argus* gives some sad intelligence about the poet J. G. Saxe. It says that reverses have overtaken him of late years, and painful illness have befallen him and members of his family. He denies himself to his dearest friends. His gloom is absolute and beyond relief. The tax which good livers pay on their constitution has been paid by Mr. Saxe, but it was hoped that his health would come back under a system to which he subjected himself. That hope appears to be fallacious.

THERE is a large unsatisfied demand for rabbis in the synagogues of America. The Jewish weeklies make frequent and regretful mention of the fact, and their advertising columns reveal in every issue the existence of pastorless congregations in all parts of the country. English-speaking rabbis are in particular demand, but these are very scarce, indeed. Many efforts have been made within recent years to turn promising youths into theological courses, and such inducements as free instruction and even free maintenance have been offered, but the success thus far has been very limited.

A Colored Voter's Advice to Grant.

[From the Palatka Herald.]

After the arrival of General Sherman in this city on Thursday, one of our colored men visited him in the Larkin House parlor, and extending his hand opened fire thusly:

"How yo' is, General?"

"How are you? how are you? Where did I first have the pleasure of your acquaintance?" replied the General, shaking hands.

"O, I was wid yo' down dar at Shiloh! I reckon yo' must hab seed me for I was dar."

"Who was your officer and what regiment were you in?"

"Well, now, I don't zac'ly 'member dat, but I was dar, an' was wid yo' up at Columby, Souf Kaliny, too. By de way, Gen'ral, whar's Gen'ral Grant?"

"Ah, he is in Egypt, and is about to visit Eden!" was the reply.

"Haw, haw, haw! Dat's too good, too good; but look here, Gen'ral Grant's a moughty smart man, an' we gemmen of de Souf would like to hab him for de three term, but if he gwine to Edum he had better stay dar, for he mought nebber git de chance agin."

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 1, 1879

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Complaints have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer to every subscriber of The Weekly Post from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice, a Beautiful Engraving. We offer, in addition, to every subscriber the full value of their subscription in a thoroughly live, readable newspaper. We ask Democrats and our friends everywhere to exert themselves in extending the circulation of The Post. We will furnish specimen copies on application.

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A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to The Weekly Post that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

Single Subscriptions, from $2 00 to $1 50 per annum.

In Clubs of Five or over, from $1 50 to $1 25 per annum.

For every Club of Ten, an extra copy will be furnished free.

We prepay all postage. Also, until further notice,

A HANDSOME ENGRAVING
will be furnished each purchaser.

Here are inducements to our subscribers to renew their subscriptions as well as do something to extend the circulation of The Weekly Post.

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THAT STOLEN STATE—REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY.

General Francis C. Barlow, who served with distinction in the Union army during the war, and was elected by the Republicans Attorney General of New York, was solicited by General Grant in November, 1876, to go to Florida with other visiting statesmen, and see "a fair count." He was then, and had always been, a Republican, and besides was a leading New York lawyer. There was no more question that General Barlow desired the election of Mr. Hayes, than that Zach Chandler, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, did. But General Barlow was a conscientious and honorable man. He did not construe his mission to Florida to mean that he was to aid and abet in a fraudulent count, thereby stealing the vote of the State for Hayes, but that his duty was to promote an honest result. At the outset, he was the leading Republican counsel before the Returning Board, and prepared opinions on legal points for its government. But it did not take General Barlow long to find out that Governor Tilden was entitled on every principle of law and justice, to the vote of the State; and in the interval since the vote was declared for Hayes, he has made no secret that such is his belief. He has caused to be printed one or two letters, giving the reasons for the faith that is in him; they are unanswerable documents, and no attempt has ever been made to answer them.

General Barlow has been before the Potter Committee for several days; and the Republican members, prompted by "Bill" Chandler, have made the attempt to show he was a Tilden emissary in the disguise of one of General Grant's "visiting statesmen." This, of course to break the force of Barlow's revelations, but it has been a dismal failure. In regard to his course in Florida, General Barlow testified before the Committee on Tuesday last, in reply to the Republican members:

> He (Barlow) said that he went to Florida to assist in procuring a fair and honest count of the vote; that was his purpose, and in all his conversations with the other Republicans, they declared that was their object. He never concealed his views and everybody understood how he felt and thought. He had frequently said to Republicans and Democrats that the canvass ought to be decided upon the strictest sense of right and justice; he wanted the board to adopt such rules as prevailed in courts and to enforce them on both sides. I paid all my own expenses and acted as an independent citizen; I expressed my views openly, and no man there could have misunderstood my position; I did not consider that I was sent there to get a Republican victory whether it was right or not; *I wanted my party to win, but wanted it to be done honestly and fairly.*

General Barlow's testimony develops some very interesting points After stating a long conversation he had with Dr. Cowgill, a member of the Returning Board, when the canvass had been concluded but before the Board had declared the result, in which General Barlow says he went over the returns in detail with Cowgill, he testifies:

> I told him that I did not see, on the whole, how the electoral vote of the State could be given to Hayes; that I did not see how, if the same rules were applied to both sides, whether they were strict or lax, the State could be given to Hayes, and if I were in his place I would vote to give the State to the Tilden electors, where it belonged. Dr. Cowgill seemed thankful for the advice, and he said, "*I agree with you; I cannot conscientiously vote to give the State to the Hayes electors.*" I heard somebody coming, and as Cowgill rose, said to him: "Don't go, this must be one of our party friends who is coming, and I want to say to him what I've said to you." The man came in, and it proved to be Gov. Stearns. I said to him, "You are the very man of all others I want to see; of all men you are most interested in what I want to say and in what I've already said." Thereupon I went over the matter as I had with Cowgill; Gov. Stearns took it well; he argued the question with me a little, but did not seem dissatisfied, and he and Cowgill went away.

The next day when the result was to be declared, General Barlow says he saw that "Cowgill had been changed—that he was desirous to decide for the Republican side." That day, General Barlow addressed Cowgill a letter which he makes part of his testimony, the gist of which is that only by applying one rule of law to the Democratic evidence and exactly the opposite of this to the Republican testimony, could the State be awarded to Hayes. Referring to the case of Leon county, where the eighty-two "little joker" ballots were fraudulently put in the box for Hayes. General Barlow concludes his letter to Cowgill as follows:

> If a mere denial of the charges is enough to save a Republican county, it ought to be enough to save a Democratic county. So if the Republican inspectors leave the box where it can be tampered with, it will hardly do for a Republican board to throw out the poll, and a mere exposure of the box without some proof of fraud or tampering ought not to throw it out any way. I only want to see such exact justice done that it can be defended before the world.

But it was no use. Cowgill had been seen. "Although he had talked the matter over freely with me (Barlow) and agreed that the State fairly belonged to Tilden," he gave his casting vote awarding it to Hayes. It was all done in one night. He got an office from Hayes, and undoubtedly cash in hand out of the fund Mr. Mackey had with him in Florida at this time. The Republicans had good reasons for first stealing and afterwards destroying their Florida ciphers.

It is also well to bear in mind that McLin, who with Cowgill constituted the majority of the Florida Returning Board, has testified before the Potter Committee that he was induced to declare the State for Hayes by promises from Noyes and others, that he would be cared for. And Hayes cared for him to the extent of twice sending in his name to the Senate as Chief Justice of the territory of New Mexico.

INCREASE OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The New York *Sun* has done the country a service in analyzing the United States Blue Book so far as to disclose the enormous increase in the personnel and expenditures of the civil service. It appears that, starting with 1861, the number of officers has increased from 46,049 in that year to 99,384 in 1877. The most significant and startling feature of the detailed analysis is that during the gigantic operations of the civil war the public business was carried on with about one-half the force that has since been employed. Starting with 1861, and following the record of the biennial reports down to 1877, the following figures show the growth of Federal "patronage" or in other words the number of offices distributed among partizans:

Year.	*No. of Officers.*	*Year.*	*No. of Officers.*
1861	46,049	1871	57,605
1863	47,375	1873	86,660
1865	53,067	1875	102,106
1867	56,115	1877	99,384
1869	54,207		

It will be observed that during all the pressure of the civil war and its gigantic operations, the public business was carried on with about one-half the force that was employed subsequently, and that the great excess commenced with the era of Grantism, under which it expanded into the highest proportions. The Democrats of the House have reduced the number considerably in the last two years, but they have done nothing to what remains to be done.

There are now four thousand three hundred and fifty-nine persons employed in the executive departments at Washington, distributed as follows:

State	89 costing	$110,980
Treasury	2,008 costing	2,592,794
War	694 costing	865,830
Navy	90 costing	121,010
Interior	1,024 costing	1,301,710
Post Office	374 costing	468,040
Justice	48 costing	101,360
Agriculture	33 costing	66,900
Total number	4,359 costing	$5,628,624

The department estimates for the next fiscal year show an increase of one hundred and eighty-six officers, at a cost of $231,680. But the House bill reduces the number and appropriation for the current year, and therefore necessarily excludes this demand for more patronage, in the midst of a general depression, when the revenues are falling off, and the Treasury is asking for a new loan to cover a probable deficit of twenty-seven millions, or new taxes to produce that sum. What may be the outcome of the pending Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill must depend upon the conference committee that will finally put it in shape. But there will certainly be no increase in the clerical force of the departments.

THE EXTRA SESSION STEAL.

A constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Connecticut Legislature has been ratified by the Senate and House of that State. It passed the House by 215 yeas to 1 nay. In the fall it goes to the people for final approval. In two-thirds of the States, there are only sessions of the Legislature every two years, and the chances are that in a few years all the states will adopt the biennial plan. The following are now the only states that hold annual sessions by the terms of their Constitutions:

Connecticut,
Colorado,
Florida,
Georgia,
Kentucky,
Louisiana
Maine,
Massachusetts,
Minnesota,
New Jersey,
New York,
Rhode Island,
South Carolina,
Virginia,
Wisconsin,

This shows that only fifteen out of the thirty-eight states hold annual sessions of their Legislatures. Connecticut will be taken from the list next fall. Ohio has a biennial provision in its Constitution, adopted thirty years ago, but the Legislature evades it by holding adjourned annual sessions. This they can do under the Constitution of the State, and it was this fact that caused our Constitutional Convention to provide that after 1879 the Legislature should only meet biennially except when called together by the Governor of the State on "extraordinary occasion."

We hear from Harrisburg that the scheme is thriving to so shape legislation that the Governor will be compelled—so the legislators hope—to convene the two houses in extra session next January. This will cost the State six hundred thousand dollars, embarrass State finances, and cause increased taxation to this extent, for in all the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next two years by the State officers, this saving of more than half a million has been confidently counted on. It is quite possible however, that the members will reckon without their host, in expecting Governor Hoyt will call them together, that they may individually realize twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. That is what the extra session means, and no attempt is made to disguise the fact at Harrisburg. The members see they have a chance to dip into the State Treasury to that extent and will try to bring it about. In our judgment it would be just about as honorable, and far more courageous and manly, to break into the Treasury with a crowbar and get away with the needed swag. Governor Hoyt however, is of opinion he can circumvent the honorables by running the State on credit for a twelve month, and will not call an extra session unless some unexpected contingency creates an "extraordinary occasion." So the Legislature may only have its extra session labor (evasion of duty) for its pains.

The Democratic County Committee held a largely attended meeting on Saturday, to consider the question of sending delegates to the State Convention to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, which will probably be called in the early summer. There were upwards of one hundred and fifty committeemen present, making a body as large as the average County Convention, and all parts of the county were represented. It was developed in the proceedings that there was substantial unanimity in presenting the name of Mr. D. O. Barr of Pittsburgh, as the choice of the Democracy of the county for State Treasurer, the only State officer to be voted for this fall. The question then came up whether the State delegates should be selected by the gentleman indorsed by the committee, or whether a call should be issued for ten Senatorial and Representative Conventions to elect delegates. A resolution favoring this latter plan was rejected by a vote of 36 ayes to 121 nays. The original resolution authorizing Mr. Barr to select his own delegates was then adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice. He will do so after consultation with Democrats of the various districts. There would be valid objections to this plan in case there were marked differences of opinion on the subject of candidates, but as there is unanimity with the Democracy of the county on that point, it merely adopts a plan not unusual in this and other counties. The country Democrats were generally averse to calling conventions, as it would involve much trouble on their part in holding the primaries and attending the various district conventions.

Ex-Governor Seymour of New York, who is "out of politics," and takes a calm and conservative view of men and things, has given a New York reporter his views on the Chinese question. We quote:

> Governor Seymour declared the presence of the Chinese in this country was an unmixed evil. Their wants being few, they are able to work for a fraction of the sum that will support Americans, and it is by destroying the first great condition of life, the family, that the Chinese are able to offer their services at rates upon which married men could not exist. The wants which are the outgrowth of civilization are not shared by the Mongolians. Ten years ago, when the Governor argued against the coming of the Chinese, he was answered that there were only 20,000 of them here, and that as the number would not be likely to increase he was fighting a shadow. Now there are at the lowest estimate one hundred and fifty thousand in the United States, and but for the growing antagonism to the race there would be three times that number. Even now they are sufficiently numerous to threaten the prosperity of millions of native workingmen. The Governor also argued that if our government had a right to pass a law in 1808 to exclude the importation of Africans, which was intended as a blow to the slave trade, it certainly has a right to exclude the semi-barbarous people who do not come to stay, and if they did, would never assimilate with our own.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The Dominion of Canada has a funded debt of $175,000,000. The revenues of the Dominion last year were $22,375,011, while the expenses were a million in excess.

Philadelphia on Tuesday, in the election of Councilmen, polled 101,461 votes, which is only 14,969 less than were cast for Governor in November. This certainly shows a large interest in city matters.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has managed to pass one bill finally during the first month of the session, at a cost of about $75,000 to the people of the State; but then it elected Cameron Senator.

The Philadelphia *Times'* Harrisburg special intimates that the oil interest will be arrayed in opposition to the assumption of riot damages by the State, on the ground that they are expected to bear the burthen of the tax required to pay the extra appropriation.

We print elsewhere an account of the caucus of National Congressmen at Washington on Saturday. They propose to enter on immediate possession of the Government. We recognize the familiar prophecies of Dewees in the narrative. As a predictionist he is a champion illusionist.

Col. Norman M. Smith, who has been appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures, is an old friend of Governor Hoyt's, and has had a sure thing on the appointment from the start, despite the flurry our local politicians made at Harrisburg about other aspirants. The question now is who will take care of that note? Col. Smith did not have to make any bargains in that direction.

The Senate amendments to the Chinese bill came up in the House on Saturday. Harry White put himself forward as the champion of coolie emigration, and moved to table the bill. This was rejected by a vote of 95 to 149. The Senate amendments were then concurred in and the bill now goes to Mr Hayes for approval or veto. He wants to veto it, but it is generally considered lacks the courage.

The lower house of the New York Legislature has passed a reapportionment bill which seems to be generally satisfactory, as there were only fourteen votes in the negative. This is a piece of work which the Legislature has neglected for three sessions; and the probabilities are that the Republicans will antagonize this House bill with a Senate bill, and thus avoid an agreement on any measure. This has been their plan heretofore.

The Senate on Saturday struck from the Army Appropriation bill the reorganization sections embodying the substance of the Banning-Burnside plan. The vote stood 45 to 18. Another section added by the House, forbidding the presence of United States troops at polling places on days of Congressional or Presidential elections, was stricken from the bill by a party vote of 34 ayes to 30 nays. This is one of the sections on which the House is likely to "stick."

The legal opinion in the riot damages of ex-Chief Justice Agnew, Geo. W. Biddle of Philadelphia, and Geo. Shiras and S. H. Geyer of Allegheny county, was laid before the members of the Legislature yesterday. It sets forth that Allegheny county is not responsible for the riot, and concludes as follows: "We submit that sound policy, righteousness and the general welfare of the State requires the payment of these losses out of the common treasury of the people."

The clergy are attempting to bulldoze Mr. Hayes into vetoing the Chinese bill. The managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist church have telegraphed him a bull directing the veto of the law "as a crime against civilization." Other clerical associations have done the same thing. These persons have all a right to their individual opinion, but when they attempt to thunder anathemas to control law making, they are setting a dangerous precedent. It is a little singular that the sensational clergy who preach to wealthy congregations, as a rule are against any thing that tends to the interest or protects the rights of American workingmen when it conflicts with the interests of capital. In their select clubs—for that is what their churches amount to—the Beecher's type of preachers are only too happy to find a chance to coddle the rich pew holders and snub the "greasy mechanic."

> The Senate Committee on Commerce today (the 21st.) decided to leave the whole question of discrimination in freight charges to a Commission, as proposed by Senator Cameron's resolution. This will prevent any action at this session, and the Commission will be instructed to report to the next Congress.

The above, from the Washington special to the *Gazette*, we submit to the prayerful consideration of the oil producers. They will observe how nicely Senator Don has played with them. Yet all the time Don is set down as opposed to discrimination; he takes pains to have it so telegraphed, but like the chap with the Maine law he is for anti-discrimination as a principle but against it as a fact. Don talks as sweet as buttered honey, but he quietly puts down the brakes and "prevents any action at this session." Campbell of the Producers Union, who fixed the oil vote for Cameron and the Republicans, should have a monument of brass on the tallest derrick in the oil regions. Either that or the Legislature should appoint guardians for the producers.

Mr. *De Facto* Wheeler's near relative, editing a religious paper in this city, which is the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, tries his hand at explaining the cipher business in the interest of successful fraud. This is one of the propositions he starts out with as "established beyond all cavil:"

> That propositions were made to bribe the Returning Boards of South Carolina and Florida to count their respective States for Mr. Tilden.

No one would infer from this way of putting things that all the propositions to bribe the Returning Boards were made on their behalf; that the Boarders put themselves in the market; and that all Mr. Tilden had to do was to accept their propositions, pay the money, and he would have been President. The *Advocate* wants its readers to infer that the saints on the Returning Boards were tempted to their own undoing by Tilden, but virtuously resisted. It suppresses the facts in other words.

Jay Gould did not hold the winning cards in the recent stock flurry in New York, if we can credit the *Times*. The telegraph report made him the hero of the day, but the *Times* avers he was compelled to sue his creditors for terms, and that "he has irretrievably lost his prestige as a leader of the markets." He lost on Northwestern $2,650,000, and in forcing a settlement his creditors compelled him to let go his grasp on Union Pacific. The *Times* says:

> He gave up 40,000 shares of Union Pacific at 65, equal to $2,000,000, and in consideration of the balance of $50,000, gave a call at 1 per cent, on 50,000 shares of Union Pacific for sixty days at 75. This privilege has already been worth $250,000 to his creditors, the stock having touched 80, but, of course, it has not affected his own pocket. The stock has been hypothecated for loans amounting to 40 per cent. of its value.

Jay Gould's dream of controlling a grand trunk line across the continent, with branches in all directions, the *Times* says has been shattered by this disaster.

Senator Wallace, who is boosting as the ticket for 1880, "Thurman and Wallace," should direct his missionary labors to Ohio, if he has conquered Pennsylvania. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday, publishes interviews with prominent Democrats of that state, members of the Legislature and others, which show, as the *Commercial* says, "that the Democracy of Ohio is rapidly putting itself into line to respond with alacrity to the anticipated nomination of Gov. Tilden in 1880." Many of those interviewed were Thurman men, but their present idea is that the cipher investigation has put Tilden in such strong position his nomination is a certainty. The Philadelphia *Times* the other day, rather laughed at the idea of The Post's, that the probabilities were Tilden's nomination next year would come about with the enthusiasm and unanimity that Jackson's did in 1828; but let it live and learn. Senator Forrest, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Ohio Senate, and a leading Democrat, said to the *Commercial* that of course Judge Thurman would have the complimentary vote of Ohio if he wanted it, but that the probabilities were before the Convention met the Senator himself would see the Tilden drift and act accordingly.

Instances of marriage resulting from correspondence between strangers are frequently read of, but the Chicago *Tribune* tells a different story about a pair who, after exchanging letters, met by appointment in that city. "The surprise with which she discovered that he, instead of being twenty-seven, tall, dark and aristocratic, was forty-six, stumpy, red-headed, fat and bow-legged, was only equaled by the rapturous amazement with which he discovered that she, instead of being willowy of figure, just eighteen, with warm golden hair, an opalescent complexion, and blue eyes, like limpid lakes, was six feet one, if she was an inch, fifty-two if she was a day, weighing 300 pounds if she did an ounce, and with no yellow or any other hair of her own,"

The New York *Times* thinks that the reform which is steadily making its way in the matter of expensive, useless and vulgar funeral pageantry might well be introduced to the modification of the custom of making wedding presents. A gross abuse has here taken root and flourished. The business is entirely overdone and has lost whatever of significance it ever possessed. The custom has degenerated into actual trade and barter, and most sensible people will sympathize with that courageous Boston girl, who, being about to be married to "a man of limited income," as they say in Boston, requested her dear friends not to send any wedding presents. She was afraid she would not be able to reciprocate in kind. This wise girl of Boston struck the key-note of the bridal present movement.

The Chicago *Times* concludes that the Presidential confusion in 1880 will be between Grant and Wheeler on one side and Tilden and Hendricks on the other, and then the people won't care much what happens.

Camels in Arizona.

The Yuma *Sentinel* a few days ago contained the following: "A herd of camels was driven here from Nevada nearly two years ago. Finding no profitable work for them, their owners turned them loose along the Gila to the eastward of Yuma. There they have been living and breeding, looking fat and sleek all the time. For a while they were in danger of extermination. Whenever they put in an appearance along the wagon road they frightened mules and horses beyond control of the drivers. They soon learned the everlasting hatred of teamsters, some of whom acquired a habit of shooting camels on sight. Since, however, the railroad has been delivering freight at Adonde the road along the Gills this side of that place has been comparatively abandoned by teamsters, and the remaining camels have now a good chance to show what they can do in the way of propagation. The waterless desert of Sonora, south and southeast of Yuma, is known to possess immense deposits of salt, sulphur, borax and soda. Its mountains are also known to carry extensive deposits of metals. To these camels we look for eventually making these treasures accessible and available.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Democratic Apportionment bill has passed the Indiana House of Representatives, most of the Nationals voting in the affirmative.

A Greenback party has been organized in Canada. It wants the Dominion Government to issue legal-tender notes and ever so many of them.

Governor Williams of Indiana, assisted in a "spiritual" entertainment in Indianapolis, a few days ago, tying the "medium" with his own hands.

Recent legal decisions in Wisconsin and Illinois hold that when the views of a parent and a teacher in a public school differ as to the studies of a pupil, the decision of the parent must prevail.

It is expected that the remains of Bayard Taylor will arrive in New York at the end of this month. The Hamburg packet line will bring the body and Mr. Taylor's family to this country free.

Boucicault won his suit against George S. Gardner, whom he arrested because he stole Boucicault's play, "The Colleen Bawn," and produced it under the name of "The Brides of Garryowen."

Too many of our Congressmen study everything from the standpoints of their home districts. A Massachusetts man, for instance, should know that to a Texan a Sunday bull fight is more sacred than a plate of pork and beans.

Since Joseph's time no Israelite has held as high a position in Egypt, it is said, as Blum Pasha (an Austrian by birth whose real name is Julius Blum), who has been made Assistant Secretary of State to the Khedive.

Mrs. Marion West of Indianapolis, Ind., has been arrested at Washington Court House, Ohio, for raising a check of twenty dollars to two thousand dollars. The check was given by a farmer whom the woman had in her toils.

The Illinois Senate has passed a bill providing that insurance companies shall not advertise as assets anything which is not available to pay debts. The object is to prohibit the publication of deceptive statements as to means of obtaining patronage.

The Missouri House of Representatives has passed a bill—hedged by very rigid penalties—forbidding more than 6 per centum interest for any loans, and fixing 5 per centum as the rate, where no rate is agreed upon. The measure caused consternation at St. Louis.

Evarts defends his long sentences from the attacks of the machine joker with the remark that "people who expect to injure me by calling attention to my long sentences forget that the only persons really opposed to long sentences are the criminal classes who deserve them."

Madame Gerster passed a pleasant hour at the White House on Wednesday, where she was cordially received by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. She sang for them two or three airs from "Somnambula" and the jewel song from "Faust." Afterwards Mrs. Hayes sent her a basket of beautiful flowers.

There is a proposition before the Ohio Legislature to fix the compensation of members at one thousand dollars for the two years and ten cents for each mile traveled. It is believed that if this can be passed it will bring about the very desirable result of a very small dose of Legislature.

Maine prohibitionists are exultant over a vote in the House of Representatives of that State which, as they contend, shows the popularity of their principles. The bill merely allowed druggists to use liquors in compounding medicines, but it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 127 to 21.

Lieutenant Fletchar, of the United States Navy, and Miss Bailey, the accomplished daughter of Mrs. Bailey, proprietor of a fashionable Baltimore boarding house, eloped on Tuesday. The Lieutenant left his wife and two children behind, and they have gone to their relatives in Washington. The young lady is eighteen; the Lieutenant forty.

William Lloyd Garrison has written a letter, in which he comes down upon Senator Blaine "like a thousand of brick." It is all about the Chinese question. Mr. Garrison says that Blaine's position is cowardly and low, and that he acted in the old spirit of white against black—the spirit of caste, essentially the same everywhere, vulgar, conceited and contemptible.

Wilhelmj did a kindly act at Columbus, Ohio, the other day. Just before his arrival there a woman died who was very fond of music, and had eagerly anticipated the pleasure of hearing him play. A message was sent to Wilhelmj and he visited the house and requested the privilege of playing a requiem, as is the custom in his own German home, which was granted.

President Grevy dresses very modestly, never having worn even the uniform of the National Guard. He is a man of Republican simplicity in all his ways. In his everyday attire, even in Paris, he has always donned a wide-awake instead of a silk hat; in summer time he may generally be seen sauntering about the Boulevards clad all in gray, and crowned with a Panama.

A writer in the *Woman's Journal* complains of meeting in Boston young ladies reduced to the appearance of idiocy by a peculiar method of combing the hair down over the forehead, familiarly known as "banging," and asks: "Is it a protest against being considered strong-minded that the young women thus assume what is evidently copied from the lunatic asylums."

The Washington correspondent of the Utica *Herald* intimates that Senator Conkling's sudden and strenuous support of his substitute for the Chinese bill was due to pique at the hit in a presidential way which Senator Blaine had made by championing the bill. He adds: "Mr. Blaine made no secret at a very early stage of the session, when this bill had not passed the House, of his anxiety to have it known, and well and widely known on the Pacific coast, that he opposed Chinese immigration."

William H. Vanderbilt still holds his son Frederick W., off at arm's length refusing to sanction the latter's marriage with the divorced wife of Alfred Torrence. The divorced wife is the daughter of Charles L. Anthony. She married Alfred Torrence, who is a grandson of the old Commodore Vanderbilt. "Incompatability" led Mrs. T. to seek a divorce, and though she is thirty-five, while Frederick is about twenty-one, love is said to have led her to marry her ex-husband's cousin. Disinherit? What if the son of his father does disinherit, this same grandson of his grandfather was left $2,000,000 in his own right.

ROAD AGENTS.

How they went Through a Squad of Army Officers.

Bismarck, D. T., February 19.—Colonel Edmund Rice, of the Fifth Infantry and of Thowell bayonet fame; Lieutenant Fred Sibley, of the same regiment, and Morris Cahn, merchant of Evansville, Indiana, arrived to-day from Fort Keogh. They were the victims of an experience that would have done credit to Dick Turpin. The party were accompanied by an escort of six men and driver. The second day out, near Glendive Creek, on the Yellowstone, the ambulance on runners, containing Rice, Sibley, Cahn, and the orderly and the driver on the front seat, went down into a gulley, where four Winchester rifles and masked men startled them with a sharp summons to halt and throw up their hands. The driver took in the situation and halted. A heavy snow-storm was raging, and the Rice party were all tucked away in the ambulance, not suspecting or dreading the least danger. Their guns were all laid away in the bottom of the ambulance. They held up their hands, and, while a fourteen-ball repeating-rifle was held on them the others rifled their pockets.

From Colonel Rice they got $100, from Sibley $50. Cahn, a German, talks broken English; he quickly handed out from his inside vest pocket $10, saying. "That is all," but the leader wouldn't believe him. He tendered his watch, and the head road agent exclaimed. "Damn your watches; we don't want any of them things." Colonel Rice also had a costly watch, which was offered the agents, but they wouldn't accept it. They only wanted something they could resume with. In their inquiry for the best United States documents they dropped in the road a traveling-bag. Cahn had the corner of his eye on that bag, and as soon as he saw the boss pick it up he groaned and dropped his hands. The boss took out five $500 packages and remarked, "That's business, old man."

After the party were all relieved, the robbers put them under a bank with one of their gang on guard. The main body of the escort was a mile behind but soon came up and rode into the gulley as unsuspectingly as the ambulance fellows. The robbers covered the soldiers and their sergeant. They all laughed at the idea of their having any wealth, but one of them was able to show up seven cents which was cheerfully taken. A discharged soldier saved $50, tied up in his handkerchief, and another saved $60. The head man was very cool and experienced in his movements. He commanded the others in bravado style, calling number one, two and three. His followers trembled and seemed to realize they were dealing with men who would shoot if they got an opportunity.

When the robbery was over they stacked all the guns and told their victims to go on half a mile and then come back for their arms. The party obeyed, and the agents taking the Sergeant's horse, rode in an opposite direction. Colonel Rice dispatched a soldier to Keogh with the news, and a squad of twenty men went in pursuit. William Dixon, one of the quartet, was captured, but the others are still at large.

A WORLD FABLE.

The Ingenious Inventor's Impervious Umbrella.

An Ingenious Inventor having patented a beautiful Umbrella, which was warranted to keep every one dry after the 1st of January, 1879, a malicious rival importuned him for the Loan of the Umbrella to shelter an aged Pensioner. "Great Heavens!" exclaimed the Inventor; "do you want to take my Umbrella out in the Rain and get it wet? Away!" and driving him forth he continued with the impervious Fabric to protect the Vaults of the Sub-Treasury from the pelting Storm outside.

Moral.—The Way to Resume is to Presume.

Texas Public Lands.

The State of Texas, when it was annexed, owned a public domain of 250,000,000 acres, "which" the Galveston *News* says, would now be worth as many dollars. But the State has lost nearly all this land—mostly squandered. One good thing it has done with it. however—it has pensioned off its old soldiers and their heirs with these lands; it has honored its old settlers with acres and "has subsidized colonies, schools, colleges, universities, asylums, railroads, canals, ditches for irrigation, river improvements," and the like. A very large block of the public lands was sold, and the proceeds wasted. A million acres are said to have been stolen. There remain still to the State about 31,000,000 acres of which perhaps five million acres are worth patenting. The Galveston *News* says:

> After all that the land sharks, the railway companies, the forgers, and the Mexican title manufacturers have, for forty and fifty years, been picking and culling from this domain, it is to be feared that not much is left beside barren plains and rocky mountain ranges. If it were not for a speculative demand for Texas land certificates outside of the State, these certificates now worth $50 to $52 50 per section, or from 7¾ cents to 8¼ cents per acre, would hardly bring, it is believed, over 4 to 5 cents per acre. But the Governor proposes to sell the 31,000,000 acres, which, at the above rate, would bring about $1,500,000, in order with the proceeds to pay the public debt, and this debt amounts to at least $5,250,000 at the present time.

This is a rather poor return from an estate which, if carefully husbanded, might now be worth $250,000,000—enough to build two or three Texas Pacific roads, and obviate all necessity of calling on the government for aid.

A Lawyer on Lawyers.

Senator Paddock, himself a lawyer, uttered the following in the Senate the other day in a speech in favor of extending the patronage of the Government over the agricultural interests of the country: "I hope, Mr. President, the day will some time come when our Congress will be made up more largely from the agricultural class; for the larger the percentage of representation here in the persons of those engaged in practical agriculture, the more liberal will be the policies of the Government in respect of it. I say this, Mr. President, with all due respect to the 300 lawyers, more or less, who to-day occupy seats in the two Houses of Congress. It is true, however, that the record and all past experience do not greatly encourage this hope, for history discloses the fact that although those engaged in practical agriculture since the existence anywhere of organized society have uniformly outnumbered those employed in all other avocations combined, they have as a rule had the smallest participation of either in the direction of the affairs of governments. Undoubtedly farmers in our country occupy a higher plane socially and politically than actual tillers of the soil have heretofore held anywhere.

Tilden's Chances for Renomination.

Cincinnati, February 21.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes interviews with a large number of leading Democrats in Ohio and adjoining States, regarding the relation of Tilden to his party since the investigation of the cipher dispatches. The conversations reported show a decided preponderance of opinion in favor of the renomination of Tilden for the Presidency. Many express themselves in favor of Thurman, but pronounce Tilden their second choice, and admit that the claims of the latter upon his party will undoubtedly be sufficient to give him the nomination if he enters the field as a candidate.

The New York *Herald* proposes to organize a society for the suppression of greedy heirs.

THE CHAMBER OVER THE GATE.

[From the March Atlantic.]

Is it so far from thee
Thou canst no longer see
In the Chamber over the Gate
That old man desolate,
Weeping and wailing sore
For his son, who is no more?
O Absalom, my son!

Is it so long ago
That cry of human woe
From the walled city came,
Calling on his dear name,
That it has died away
In the distance of to-day?
O Absalom, my son!

There is no far nor near,
There is neither there nor here,
There is neither soon nor late,
In that Chamber over the Gate,
Nor any long ago
To that cry of human woe,
O Absalom, my son!

From the ages that are past
The voice comes like a blast,
Over seas that wreck and drown,
Over tumult of traffic and town;
And from ages yet to be
Come the echoes back to me,
O Absalom, my son!

Somewhere at every hour
The watchman on the tower
Looks forth, and sees the fleet
Approach of the hurrying feet
Of messengers, that bear
The tidings of despair,
O Absalom, my son!

He goes forth from the door,
Who shall return no more,
With him our joy departs;
The light goes out in our hearts,
In the Chamber over the Gate
We sit disconsolate.
O Absalom, my son!

That 'tis a common grief
Bringeth but slight relief;
Ours is the bitterest loss,
Ours is the heaviest cross;
And forever the cry will be
"Would God I had died for thee,
O Absalom, my son!"

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

THREE RETIRING SENATORS.

Mitchell the Talker, Oglesby the Ranter, and McCreery the Orator.

[From the Norfolk Virginian.]

Mitchell of Oregon, is another of the "no account" men. He is a dapper-looking man, with a bald spot on top of his head, a long flowing beard of a dark shade of brown, a drooping moustache, and the general air of a middle-aged dry goods clerk. He always dresses in dark clothes, and looks as though he had just stepped out of a bandbox. Mitchell thinks he is an orator, and is ready to deliver a set speech on the slightest occasion. He can talk more and say less than almost any other member of the Senate.

In the departure of Oglesby and McCreery the Senate will lose two of its most pronounced characters. They are as unlike as men can well be. McCreery is the most eloquent man in the Senate. Dick Oglesby is the greatest ranter. McCreery is highly educated; Oglesby is highly uneducated. McCreery excels in the subtle play of fancy, the lights and shades of delicate sarcasm and refined humor; Richard is nothing if not blunt and clownish. The following good story, which he tells of himself, well illustrates the man: "When I first came here," said he to a friend one day, "I looked about me on the great men of whom I heard so much, and I wondered how in hell I ever got into the Senate. After I got acquainted with 'em, I wondered how in hell any of us got here;" and then, doubtless, Richard, as is his wont, squirted out a pint or so of tobacco juice, leaned back his white-topped bullet head, opened his mouth full stretch, and laughed heartily at his own joke.

McCreery is as inveterate a tobacco chewer as Oglesby himself, and is the most slovenly man in the Senate. The corners of his mouth are always streaked and his shirt front always stained with tho drippings from his massive jaws. He is, doubtless, the most pointed out man in the Senate. "Who is that man with the immense head and the straight jet black hair?" is a common question in the gallery. His head is Websterian in its massiveness, and his hair (what there is of it, for he is bald on the top) is straight and black as an Indian's. Like Hamlin and Merrimon, he always wears a rusty dress suit, and more often than not his hands are in his pants pockets. Whenever he speaks the Senators suspend all other business and listen. His side remarks are gems of wit, and his more elaborate efforts are masterpieces of the English language. His voice is deep and full, and his tone is as liquid as falling water, but he is the laziest man in the Senate and rarely takes part in debate. His talents and attainments are second to none, but he cares more for ease than preferment. He is honest as the day is long, and his departure will be a loss to the Senate and the country. His body is as big as his head, but his legs are like pipe stems. He is a native Kentuckian and a lawyer of ability, and has served two terms in the Senate—first from '68 to '71, and again from 1873 until next March. He is the only Senator who declined to give his age for publication.

GOING HOME.

An Every Day Incident at the Railroad Depots.

(Detroit Free Press.)

There isn't a day in the year but what one can see just such a parting as yesterday morning took place at the Union Depot. Man and wife had come down to the train which was to bear her to her mother's. The husband had fully persuaded her that her health was failing, and she ought to go home on a six weeks' visit. She thought she felt even better than usual, but husbands know best about these things, of course. This wife seemed to have made her preparations quickly and had not yet said what was on her mind to say. It lacked thirty-five minutes of train time, and as they sat down in the waiting-room she said;

"Now, Henry, the last time I went away"—

"Just wait—I want to see if that's our train," interrupted the husband as he rose up. Going out, he was absent seven minutes. When he returned she was ready to say:

"I wanted to say to you that the neighbors"—

"Did I give you the check for your trunk?" he suddenly inquired.

She found it in her pocket, restored it, and again said:

"Of course I have confidence in you, but"—

"You remember that you must not change cars at the Junction," he said as he looked at his watch. "When you reach there you will hear men yelling change cars for this and that place, but you sit right still."

"Haven't I been over the road four different times, and don't I know all the stations? Now, Henry, although there will be no one in the house but you, I leave"—

"Did you forget that lunch-basket?" he excitedly asked, as he looked around and under the seat.

She had it on her lap all the time. As soon as she had assured him of its safety, she said:

"You now come from the office every evening at 6, and of course I shall expect"—

"That's our train!" he said as he leaped up and grabbed for the satchel.

"Dear me, but I wanted to say to you"—she replied as she followed him out.

He rushed down the depot and put her aboard the coach as fast as possible, but while arranging the seat she said:

"Now, Henry' Iam going away for six weeks, but I want to say that"—

"There goes the bell—I'll be left—let me kiss yon—good bye, dear!" and he was out of sight in an instant.

A man across the isle who seemed to know how matters stood, looked at his watch and then called out:

"It lacks just twenty-two minutes of train time!"

The wife rose up and walked to the door, but Henry was clear of the depot, and all she could do was to give one of her band-boxes a kick and mutter:

"I'll pay him for this—I'll return unexpectedly."

MORMON WEALTH.

The Rapid Increase of the Saints in Population.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune.]

Expansion is one of the leading tenets of the Mormon Church. "Gather the saints into these valleys of the mountains" is commanded every Sunday from the pulpit of the tabernacle in this city. To increase the numbers of this church in America is to give its priesthood additional power; for from the numbers of the body of the Church is collected one-tenth of their hard earnings to support these priestly parasites. When there were about five hundred of its members in Utah, the rate of tithing was one-tenth of what one of the laity earned or produced annually. Now there are more than one hundred thousand persons within its membership, a great percentage of whom are subject to the tithing tax, and yet the rate is now, as formerly, one-tenth. There are many persons in and about this city who pay an annual tithing tax to the church, of more than $2,000; in other portions of the Territory there are many others who pay annually more than $1,000 tithing. There are few Mormons in Utah who do not, either directly or indirectly, pay something. A majority of the members of this church in Utah pay more than $10 each on an average annually; the remainder pay more than $5 each on an average, either directly or indirectly. From the first class of tithe-payers the church derives annually at least $250,000. Total, $1,000,000. The annual increase of the church for the last ten years cannot be put down at less than 4,000 persons; total, 40,000—3,000 annually by emigrants coming in large companies, 1,000 arriving in small parties. And if nothing prevents the ordinary course of emigration hither, this number will increase annually during the next ten years, until it reaches 10,000 annually. So, with the natural increase of population within the Territory by births, the church fold in Utah and the Territories adjacent will embrace more than 300,000 persons before the year 1890. This number of people will form the basis of one or two States and several Territories besides Utah.

THREE SISTERS.

They all get Married at Once and Put a Community in Commotion.

The Rev. William N. Ritchie, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, on Forty-fourth street, New York; Mr. H. H. Scott, a New York shoe dealer; and the Rev. Smith T. Ford, pastor of the Baptist church at Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., were married on Wednesday evening to Jennie L. Grant, Flora R. Grant, and Mary H. Grant respectively. The brides are sisters, and the ceremonies occurred all at once in the Congregational church at Greene. Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Scott, with a parlor-car full of friends, left the New York Grand Central Depot for Greene by Tuesday morning's train. Upon their arrival, at evening, they were received by a special deputation of citizens, and on Wednesday met for dinner at the Grant mansion. The authorities of the township were also present, and dispensed the hospitalities of the town lavishly. At dusk on Wednesday the fields around the Grant house were dotted with teams like tents at an encampment. The Grant family was one of the first to settle in that section, and is as rich in friends as in money. At 7 o'clock the stable doors in the great old-fashioned barn were swung open, and six horses, their harness bound with green twigs and leaves, drew out the family sleigh, heaped with furs and buffalo robes. All the bridal party got into the sleigh, and the horses were given loose rein. The church was crowded to overflowing, and it was with difficulty that the six-horse sleigh could be drawn up to the porch. Mr. Ford and Miss Mary H. Grant led the way into the Church; Mr. Scott and Miss Flora following, and Mr. Ritchie and Miss Jennie came last. The ushers, John H. Allen, John Woods, Mr. Searles, R. Beggs, Counsellor Rowe, and Mr. Bennett, owner of the Woodbine property, were all from New York, and they, with the bridesmaids, completed the procession. The church was elaborately decorated, and the galleries were festooned with branches of evergreen. A floral arch had been erected over the aisle through which the procession passed, and it was surmounted by laurel leaves against a white ground bearing the names of the three bridegrooms. The contracting parties stood in line at the chancel railing. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Van Dusen, Methodist, the Rev. Mr. Pelton, Congregationalist, and a Baptist Professor of Madison University, married Mr. Ford. Mr. Taunt, Episcopalian, assisted Mr. Pelton to marry Mr. Scott, and he was assisted in marrying Mr. Ritchie by Mr. Scoville, Mr. Beecher's son-in-law. There was a reception after the weddings, and then Mr. and Mrs. Scott with the ushers, took the midnight train for New York, arriving yesterday morning. Mr. Ford and Mr. Ritchie, with their wives arrived last evening. Mr. Scott went immediately into a new home on Thirty-first street, which he recently purchased and furnished, and Mr. Ritchie's friends had prepared a new parsonage opposite the church for his reception. Mr. Ford will occupy Mr. Ritchie's pulpit on Sunday.

Progressive Progression.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Ben Butler has shouldered the Solid South. Blaine is making mouths at John Chinaman. Thurman aims his mountain howitzer at the Federal election law. Firm in the South, Bayard pays court to the loyal North. John Sherman points with pride to resumption, and thinks of turning civil service reformer. All the candidates for 1880 are getting in their fine work.

A Toilet Essential.

Pomades and cosmetics may be dispensed with, but not so the fragrant SOZODONT; the most wholesome and efficient article for teeth that the world has ever known.

Its popularity is immense. In the brown stone palace and the cottage, it is alike considered indaspensible.

Shattered toys are regenerated with Spalding's Glue.

A FLOWER FOR THE DEAD.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

[Sunday Afternoon for March.]

You placed this flower in her hand you say?
This pure, pale rose in her hand of clay!
Methinks could she lift her sealed eyes
They would meet your own with a grieved surprise!

She has been your wife for many a year,
When clouds hung low and when skies were clear;
At your feet she laid her life's glad spring,
And her summer's glorious blossoming.

Her whole heart went with the hand you won;
If its warm loved waned as the years went on,
If it chilled in the grasp of an icy spell,
What was the reason? I pray you tell.

You can not? I can! and beside her bier
My soul must speak, and your soul must hear,
If she was not all that she might have been,
Hers was the sorrow—yours the sin!

Whose was the fault if she did not grow
Like a rose in the summer? Do you know?
Does a lily grow when its leaves are chilled?
Does it bloom when its root is winter killed?

For a little while, when you first were wed,
Your love was like sunshine round her shed;
Then a something crept between you two,
You led where she could not follow you.

With a man's firm tread you went and came;
You lived for wealth, for power, for fame;
Shut into her woman's work and ways,
She heard the Nation chant your praise.

But ah! you had dropped her hand the while,
What time had you for a kiss, a smile?
You two, with the same roof overhead,
Were as far apart as the sundered dead.

You in your manhood's strength and prime;
She—worn and faded before her time,
'Tis a common story. This rose you say
You laid in her palid hand to-day?

When did you give her a flower before?
Ah, well! What matter, when all is o'er?
Yet stay a moment: you'll wed again,
I mean no reproach; 'tis the way of men.

But I pray you think when some fairer face
Shines like a star from her wonted place
That love will starve if it is not fed,
That true hearts pray for their daily bread.

AN HOUR WITH LONGFELLOW.

BY LORD RONALD GOWER.

[From Vanity Fair, (London).]

DEAR VANITY—A friend of mine, whose title and family name are both floral, and who appreciates and is appreciated by the Americans, hearing that I had made acquaintance, and consequently a lasting friendship, with Sam Ward (or as his friends, who are legion both in the old and new world, call him "Uncle Sam"), wrote that to know the aforesaid Sam Ward was in itself "a liberal education!" Those of my readers who have been at the Brevoort house, Fifth avenue, New York, will not require to be reminded of the invariable kindness and courtesy that all Englishmen experience at the hands of Uncle Sam, and for such as have not had the privilege of making his acquaintance, I can only say that the sooner they go to America and do so the better for them.

I had been taken by Sam Ward to see a day's racing on the new course at Jerome Park, a four miles' drive out of New York. A prettier race-course I never saw, but my acquaintance with race-courses is of a limited kind, and I dare say Goodwood would be reckoned a finer one. Jerome Park is in a valley, admirably laid out and planted. A serpentine race-course winds in and out of the plantations. The stands are as smart as those of Longchamps, and much more comfortable.

A pleasant, idle day was closing in; the last race, a steeplechase, had been run, won and lost, and as we were making ready to return to town Uncle Sam suddenly remarked that I could not think of leaving America (I was going in a couple of days back to England) without paying Longfellow a visit.

"Nothing would give me greater pleasure," I replied; "but how is one to get to Boston, a ten hours' railway journey, visit Longfellow and return to New York, to-day being Wednesday, and my boat sailing on Friday?"

"Nothing simpler," Uncle Sam responded. "We will leave New York to-night by the 10 o'clock train, breakfast at my club in Boston to-morrow morning, drive over to Longfellow at Cambridge, catch the midday train and be back in New York to-morrow night; that will give you time to pack up, and as go you must, time to start on Friday morning for England."

The same night (after dining at the best of restaurants, Delmonico's), we passed in a Pullman car, and found ourselves at 7 the following morning in Boston—the most English-looking town in America.

On one side of a park, which is not unlike our St. James', runs a street lined with handsome private dwellings and clubs, that made one half think one had been suddenly tranplanted to Piccadilly. In one of these clubs (the Somerset), a most luxurious palace, we breakfasted as only one can in America or Paris; for here every meal is a study, and this was emphatically a "square" one. Then we drove over to Cambridge, a pretty town of villas about four miles from Boston, where lives the greatest of American poets. Within a short distance of the house we met Longfellow, walking with one of his daughters. Although I had only seen that "good gray head" once before, and that ten years ago, I recognized him even sooner than did my companion, who, however, lost not a moment in embracing his old friend, for Sam Ward and Longfellow have been fast friends half a century or more.

If asked to describe Longfellow's appearance, I should compare him to the ideal representations of early Christian saints and prophets. There is a kind of halo of goodness about him, a benignity in his expression which one associates with St. John when at Patmos he blessed his followers and brethren, saying, "Little children, love one another." Longfellow's house has a historical interest attaching to it apart from its being the poet's dwelling, for it was here that Washington had his headquarters after the battle of Bunker's Hill, and the room which tradition says was occupied by the general was curiously enough the same which Lonfellow first inhabited when, a new fledged professor at Cambridge, he lodged here in 1837, little expecting that this house, then let to various lodgers, would one day be his. In this historic chamber (on the second story) the earliest of his poems were written; here the translations from old Spanish and German poems were made, and here his "Outre Mer," the first series of the poems that made his name known throughout the world of literature, was penned. The building, which is known as Cragie house (from the name of a former proprietor, once apothecary general of the northern provincial army), is not unlike in character to many an old mansion about Chiswick or Richmond of the time of Queen Anne or George I.

The grounds in which it stands are said to be beautiful, but I saw nothing of them, for our visit being necessarily a very short made one not inclined when once in the poet's study to leave it, even were the gardens of Armida close at hand; but on entering and leaving Craigie house I noticed some fine old trees, venerable enough to have given shade to Washington and to have dropper their leaves at his feet more than a century ago.

The walls of the entrance hall are lined with wainscoting and the staircase is of dark old oak. On the landing stands an ancient clock that must, I should think, bring one of the best known of Longfellow's poems into the mind of every visitor. Almost involuntarily on seeing it one repeats the lines on "The Old Clock on the Stairs."

The poet's study is on the right and on the ground floor; this room also rejoices in ancient wainscoted walls. Here are no modern decorations, no modern wall papers, no new-fangled furniture; above the chimney-piece is placed one of the circular diminishing mirrors that our grand parents liked so well; this is crowned by a golden eagle with outspread pinions, but whether the bird is emblematical of America or not I cannot tell.

The poet's study table—the anvil on which so much precious ore has been hammered out—occupies the middle of the room. It is littered with books and papers. The latest arrival I saw from Europe was the new edition of Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads." German and French literature are well represented, as well as English on the well-filled shelves of the book-cases that line the walls of Longfellow's sanctum.

By the side of this table stands a statuette of an elderly man in a long frock coat, his hands placed behind him. This is said to be the best likeness of Goethe extant. On the walls are portraits of relatives and friends of the poet. Had I the power that the late Nassua, Sr., possessed to such an extraordinary extent, of being able to remember and set down conversations, I should write a more interesting account than this one I fear is; but, not having it, I must be content with merely recording that for upward of an hour I listened to as pleasant a conversation as I ever remember to have heard between these old friends. Mr. Ward's flow of recollections and reminiscences is amazing, and Longfellow, although no great talker, proved himself to be what is almost rarer—a capital listener.

Longfellow spoke as if his journeyings were over, as if he should not return to the old world; his impressions of his travels in Europe, the first of which he made more than forty years ago, are pleasant ones. There are certainly few places in Europe which could be more attractive to the poet than his home in Massachusetts. Longfellow has had the rare fortune of being thoroughly appreciated in his own country and in other countries during his lifetime; how different, probably, would have been the career of Byron, of Keats or of Shelley had it been thus with them! It would be presumptuous for me, and out of place, to do more here than allude to the universal popularity of Longfellow's works where English is spoken; I believe it is not an exaggeration to say that his works are more popular than those of any other living poet. What child is there who has not heard of "Excelsior" or of "Evangeline," of "Miles Standish" or of "Hiawatha?" What songs more popular than "The Bridge" and "I Know a Maiden Fair to See?" Or who, after reading the "Psalm of Life" or the "Footsteps of Angels," does not feel a little less worldly, a little less earthly? The world, indeed, owes a deep debt of gratitude to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Bidding me note the beauty of the autumnal tints that make America in the "fall" look as if rainbows were streaming out of the earth, Longfellow presented me with a goodly sample of the red and golden leaves of the previous autumn, which although dry and faded, still glowed like gems; these leaves I brought away with me, and they now form a garland round the poet's portrait; a previous souvenir of that morning passed at Craige house.

Many years ago Cardinal Wiseman alluded to Longfellow in words that bear repeating. "Our hemisphere," said the cardinal, "cannot claim the honor of having brought him forth, but he still belongs to us, for his works have become as household words, where the English language is spoken. And whether we are charmed with his imagery or soothed by his melodious versification, or elevated by the moral teachings of his pure muse, or follow with sympathetic hearts the wanderings of Evangaline, I am sure that all who hear my voice will join with me in the tribute I desire to pay to the genius of Longfellow."

Uncle Sam and myself got back that evening to New York, and the following day I was on board my steamer, bound eastward, to go over "those three thousand miles of everlasting wet."

ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Meeting of General Barlow and Senator Gordon at Gettysburg.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

You may not be aware that it was Gen. Gordon's command which struck the flank of the Eleventh Corps on the afternoon of the first day at Gettysburg, and after a short but desperate conflict broke its line and swept it from the field.

In that fight Gen. Barlow of New York, commander of the First Division, fell dangerously and, it was thought, mortally wounded. He was shot directly through the body. Two of his men attempted to bear him through that shower of lead from the field; but one was instantly killed, and Gen. Barlow magnanimously said to the other: "You can do me no good; save yourself if you can." Gordon's brigade of Georgians in its wild charge swept over him, and he was found by Gen. Gordon himself, lying with upturned face in the hot July sun, nearly paralyzed and apparently dying. Gen. Gordon dismounted from his horse, gave him a drink of water from his canteen, and inquired of Gen. Barlow his name and wishes.

General Barlow said: "I shall probably live but a short time. Please take from my breast pocket the packet of my wife's letters and read one of them to me;" which was done. He then asked that the others be torn up, as he did not wish them to fall into other hands. This General Gordon did, and then asked: "Can I do anything else for you, General?" "Yes," replied General Barlow earnestly. "My wife is behind our army. Can you send a message through the lines?" "Certainly I will," said Gordon, and he did. Then directing General Barlow to be borne to the shade of a tree at the rear, he road on with his command. The wife received the message and came harmlessly through both lines of battle and found her husband, who eventually recovered.

Since General Gordon's election to the United States Senate, both he and General Barlow were invited to a dinner party in Washington, and occupied opposite seats at the table. After introductions, General Gordon said: "General Barlow, are you related to the officer of your name who was killed at Gettysburg?" "I am the man," said Barlow. "Are you related to the Gordon who is supposed to have killed me?" "I am the man," said General Gordon. The heaty greeting which followed the touching story, as related to the interested guests by General Barlow, and the thrilling effect upon the company, can better be imagined than described.

THE most responsible position in a family is that of the nurse, and a good nurse never fails to recommend Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to the parents of fretful or sickly children. Price 25 cts.

"THE OLD BOOK-KEEPER."

BY GEORGE COOPER.

It was an ancient book-keeper,
And he was tall and slim;
Though his face was mild, he rarely smiled—
His clothes were dark and prim;
And everything about his desk
He kept exceeding trim.

He always hung his hat and coat
Upon the self-same hooks,
And laid his ruler, pen and ink
In their respective nooks;
And the only exercise he had
Was footing up his books.

Each day, upon the self-same hour,
He took his lofty seat,
And bent his body and his mind
His labors to complete;
And blots were neither on his fame
Nor on his ledger sheet.

The music of his pen was heard
From morn till eventide;
Up columns vast his eyes were cast,
Then down again with pride;
Quite pleased was he, though he saw his work
Increased and multiplied.

The cash that o'er his finger's came
Each day was something grand;
And yet no schemes to bear it off
By him were ever planned;
Although you saw with half an eye
That he wrote a "sloping" hand.

He had no wife, he made no friends,
His joys and cares were few;
And his dearest hope from day to day
Was to keep his balance true;
A good world this, if every man
The latter thing would do.

He never sighed when little ills
His way of life would cross;
And o'er the errors of his youth
He showed no vain remorse;
But set down all that came along
To profit or to loss.

One day the creditor of all
Dropped in for his amount;
He found the old man at his post,
Though low ran Nature's fount;
The books were closed, and he was borne
Up to his last account.

A GAMBLING FAMILY.

The Style of Play in England a Century Ago.

[From Forney's Progress.]

All of the brothers Fox—Charles, James and Stephen—were desperate gamblers. Charles Fox played admirably at whist and piquet—with such skill, indeed, that at Brooke's, along about 1772, it was generally admitted he might have made £4,000 a year, as they calculated, at those games, if he would have confined himself to them. But his misfortunes arose from playing pure games of chance, particulary faro. After eating and drinking freely, he sat down at the faro table and invariably rose a loser. Once indeed, and once only, he won about £8,000 in the course of a single evening. Part of the money he paid away to his creditors and the remainder he lost almost immediately. Before he had attained his thirtieth year he had completely dissipated everything he could command or could procure by the most ruinous expedients. Topham Beauclerc, who lived much in Fox's society, affirmed that no man could form an idea of the extremities to which he has been driven to raise money, after losing his last guinea at the faro table. He was reduced, for successive days, to such distress as to borrow money from the club waiters. The very chairmen who carried him to Brooke's he was unable to pay, and they used to dun him for their arrears. In 1781 he might be considered an extinct volcano, for the pecuniary aliment that had fed the flame was long consumed; yet he then occupied a house or lodging in St. James street, close to Brooke's, and he passed at the club almost every hour that was not devoted to the House of Commons. Brooke's was then the rallying point or rendezvous of the opposition, where, while faro, whist and supper prolonged the night, the principal members of the minority in both houses met to compare their information, or to concert or mature their measures. Great sums were borrowed of Jews, at exorbitant premiums. Fox called his ante-room, where the Jews waited till he rose, "the Jerusalem Chamber." The ruling passion of Charles was partly owing to the lax training of his father, who by his lavish allowance fostered his propensity for play. According to Chesterfield, the first Lord Holland "had no fixed principals in religion or morality." He gave full swing to Charles in his youth. "Let nothing be done," said his lordship, "to break his spirit, the world will do that for him." When his lordship died, in 1774, he left Charles £154,000 to pay his debts. It was all signed away and Charles was soon as deeply pledged as before. Fox once played cards with Fitzpatrick, at Brooke's, from ten o'clock at night to six o'clock the next evening, a waiter standing by to tell them "whose deal it was," they being too sleepy to know. Another time, Fox having won and a certain bond creditor presenting himself for payment, was coolly received. "Impossible, sir," said Fox, "I must first discharge my debts of honor." The bond creditor remonstrated. "Well, sir, give me your bond." It was delivered to him and tearing it in pieces he threw them into the fire. "Now, sir," he said, "my debt to you is a debt of honor," and he immediately paid the man. Walpole notes that in the debate on the thirty new articles, February 6, 1772, Fox did not shine. "Nor could it be wondered at; he had sat up playing at hazard, at Almack's, from Tuesday evening the 4th, till five in the afternoon on Wednesday, the 5th. An hour before he had recovered £12,000 that he had lost, and by dinner, which was at five o'clock, had ended by losing £11,000. On the Tuesday he spoke in the above debate, went to dinner at past eleven at night, from thence to White's, where he drank till seven the next morning, then to Almack's, where he won £6,000, and between three and four in the afternoon he set out for New Market." His brother Stephen lost £11,000 the night after and Charles £10,000 more on the 13th, so that in three nights the three brothers, the eldest but twenty-five, lost £32,000.

THE WORLD'S END.

Reminiscences of the Prophet Miller.

(Troy Times Letter.)

Two miles from Fair Haven across the line, in Hampton, we found the old residence of Prophet Miller, who foretold that the world would come to an end in 1848. The place has passed out of the hands of the family, but one son lives near by and a number of grandchildren. The Adventists, as they are called, now have a small chapel on the old farm, in which services are sometime held—whenever a stray preacher happens along. The old Baptist church which stood near by thirty years ago, and which all of the Millers formerly attended, has been pulled down. A plain marble shaft marks the prophet's grave in a family and neighborhood cemetery near by. The prophet's old neighbors all believe him to have been in earnest, and to have believed the doctrines he preached with such earnestness and power thirty years ago. He died in the winter of 1849, and we attended his funeral. Himes, of Boston, preached the sermon, which was more than two hours long, in the Congregational church at Fair Haven. He began by saying; "I ought to be with yonder mourners, for I am one." Himes at that time published an Advent journal, but we are told he has since apostatized. He was a talented man. Mrs. Miller outlived her husband. We attended a wedding after her husband's death, where she was present, and found her to be a pleasant and active lady. The ceremony was performed by William Miller, the prophet's oldest son. The happy couple were "horned" until a basket of doughnuts and a pitcher of cider were passed around, when the musicians, who had made an hour at least hideous, went away. This was late in the winter of 1850. The Adventists are still looking for the coming of Christ at a no distant day, but as the days go by without a realization of their faith it grows less and so does the number of the adherents. There are only enough now in all the towns around the old home of the prophet to fill the small chapel. A few sleigh tracks told of a meeting since the storm. There are no sheds attached to it. The old beech grove has almost all been cut away, and this to us was typical of the speedy decay of the whole. Thirty years ago it was beautiful and vigorous. There was the old school-house where we had eleven boys big enough to pitch us out of doors. We went in. The teacher had but a handful of small boys, but the blackboard and stove made us welcome. It seemed as if we could carry the school-house away in our vest pocket. Where were our scholars? Dead, married, gone—a few left.

ANCIENT MEDICINE.

What People Did of Old in Times of Plague.

[Extract from an Aged French Book.]

In the time of the plague some carry toad powder, a toad, a live spider (inclosed in some convenient receptacle), arsenic or some such poisonous substance upon their persons, which they say attracts the infection of the air to themselves, which otherwise might attack the person who carries it. It is also claimed that this same toad powder attracts all the poison of a pestilential tumor. Receipt for toad powder: Take three or four large toads, seven or eight spiders and as many scorpions, put them together in an open crucible and allow them to remain for some time; then add virgin wax and seal the vessel well; cook quickly till all is dissolved, work it well with a spatula into an ointment, to be put in a silver box well sealed and habitually carried on the person.

Remedy—Choose large black spiders, marked with yellow spots, inclose three or four in a linen bag—they must be alive—and tie around your neck. They would keep better if put in a box either of gold, or silver or tin, with air holes on all sides.

Equal quantities of crude mercury, corrosive sublimate and arsenic, pound well in a mortar, and put into quills, sealed at either end with wax, wrap the quills in silk or fine linen, and wear between the coat and shirt, on either side of the breast.

Take four dried toads and apply on the groin and in the arm-pits.

During the last plague at Marseilles, all those whose clothing did not touch those of the infected escaped all harm, though frequently exposed to the breath of those walking skeletons.

When in the sphere of the emanations of the body of the sick, do not swallow your saliva, but spit continually. Saliva imbibes poison more easily than anything else, and; if swallowed, seems to introduce the poison into the system.

Burnt sulphur purifies the atmosphere very well.

INTERNAL REMEDIES.

Take one or more toads—the largest you can find—put in an unglazed vessel, cement it well and put in an oven until the toad is reduced to ashes. Dose, one drachm in a glass of wine. Good both before and after the plague.

Eat a little rue with butter on your bread, with a sharp-tasted (Limburger) and loud-scented (Schweitzer) cheese; after that a large glass of claret wine.

Dr. Wencesias Dobizinski, convinced that the saliva is easily impregnated with poison, advises the keeping and chewing of bitter substances in the mouth, to excite the salivary glands.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

What an Oil Company Lost by Not Boring Deeper.

In 1867, during the great excitement which followed the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania, the King Oil Company was formed in Middletown. The lease of a large tract of land from owners in the Bradford district was secured. The terms of the lease made it incumbent upon the company to sink a well within two miles of the tract. A well was sunk 900 feet, 200 feet deeper than usual at that time, without finding oil. The stockholders became discouraged, and one after the other they withdrew. Boring was finally discontinued, and the company threw up its lease.

Five years ago wells in Bradford were sunk 1,500 feet, resulting in the production of oil in large quantities. The tract of land previously leased by the King Oil Company was situated in the very heart of the most productive belt of the oil territory. An effort was made immediately by the company to establish its title to the lands, but it was found that the property had been sold and re-leased, and was covered with wells yielding more oil than any of the other wells in that region. The occupants refused to acknowledge the validity of the previous lease, whereupon the company sub-let its claim to an extensive operator in oil at Bradford, with the understanding that the company's title to the land should be contested in the courts. The case came on in the lower courts several months ago, and a decision was rendered adverse to the King Oil Company. An appeal is to be taken. The present value of the property is estimated at $2,000,000.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Ingalls Returned to the Senate by a Majority of Three.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—A Topeka dispatch says the anti-Ingalls element in the Legislature, after caucusing all night and to eleven o'clock to-day, centered on Chief Justice Horton. On the first ballot to-day, Ingalls received 86 votes: Horton, 79; Goodin, Dem., 2, Mitchell, Greenbacker, 1. Ingalls was declared elected. He addressed the members of the Legislature. The enthusiasm here is unbounded.

Senate and House Antagonism.

[Hartford Times' Washington Letter.]

The Senate is composed of seventy-six members. It has 171 employes, at a cost of $227,779 annually. The House is composed of 303 Representatives and Delegates. It has 294 employes at an annual cost of $253,193, making a difference of $25,000 between the employes of both branches. It requires two and one-third for a Senator, while a member is forced to get along with three-fourths of an employe. It costs $3,000 in money annually for the employe of each Senator, while for the employe of a member it costs but $850. This difference is what causes the trouble. The Senate has nearly always taken the ground that while the House has the right and is required to originate many measures, fix appropriation bills, and do work of that kind, it has no right to interfere in any way with the employes of the Senate. It looks as if the Senate would be beaten.

SENATOR BRUCE AND WIFE.

How the Color Line is Drawn Very Fine on Mrs. Senator Bruce.

[N. Y. Graphic.]

WASHINGTON, February 19.—A great deal of gossip is seen in the newspapers about Mrs. Senator Bruce's reception in society here. The fact is that Mrs. Bruce has not called upon any one except those who have first called upon her, and has not attended any receptions to which her husband and herself have not been especially invited. The wives of all the Republican Senators who have been in Washington this winter have called upon Mrs. Bruce, but the wife of no Democratic Senator has entered her door. A great many ladies of the families of Northern Congressmen of both parties have called, but no person of Democratic connections who comes from the south of Masons & Dixon's line. Mrs. Bruce has taken Thursday as her reception day, as is the case with the wives of other Senators, and the first Thursday she was "at home" all the ladies of the Cabinet and the wives of most of the Justices of the Supreme Court paid her their respect. Since then her callers have been very numerous, and her receptions have been different from those of others of the same official relations only in the conspicuous absence of people from the Senate and the wives of Democratic Senators. A story was in circulation that Mrs. Thurman and her daughter, Mrs. McCormick, have paid Mrs. Bruce a visit, and it created considerable agitation among the Southern men who are advocating Thurman for President, but an authoritative statement from Senator Thurman set the dreadful rumor at rest.

No one was more amused at this and other stories regarding his wife's reception than Senator Bruce, and he remarked to your correspondent very sensibly, "I don't care how much they talk. Mrs. Bruce and I are very happy and contented. We have a great many warm, kind friends, and Mrs. Bruce has found her treatment in social life in Washington so cordial and considerate that we have sometimes thought our friends were more attentive to us than they would have been had not this race prejudice existed among certain classes. We have not asked any person not of our own race to visit us, but we have been surprised and gratified at the number of ladies and gentlemen of both political parties who have called. It would be the political ruin of any Southern Democrat to recognize us socially or have his family do so. And I want it understood that while Mrs. Bruce and I are glad to see our friends at any time at our house, we would feel very badly if anybody compromised themselves by paying us attention."

It may be said that Mrs. Bruce is very much admired for her beauty, intelligence and refinement, and that there are few ladies in Washington who can entertain more gracefully than she.

SCOTCH AND IRISH PEERS.

Noblemen Who Do Not Sit in the House of Lords.

The Marquis of Tweeddale, who lately succeeded his brother in that dignity, retains his present seat in the House of Commons, inasmuch as his title is in the peerage of Scotland, and in England he is only a commoner. Irish peers, Lord Palmerston, for example, very frequently sit in the Commons; but Scotch peers very rarely represent English or Irish constituencies, while for Scotch they are, of course, ineligible. The number of Scotch peers who are not peers of the United Kingdom, is small, and they are pretty well provided with seats as representative peers, sixteen of their number being elected to serve in every Parliament. So far, therefore, as the Scotch peerage is concerned, there is no great dissatisfaction, but with the Irish it is quite otherwise. The Irish representative peers became long since, in the extreme Orange Protestant days, entirely of that complexion in politics, and consequently shut the door on any peer of liberal proclivities who essays to enter the ranks of the twenty-eight Irish representative peers, whose members, be it observed, are elected by their brother peers to sit in the House of Lords for life, and not for a single Parliament, as in the case of the Scotch peers. An Irish peer of liberal politics has thus no chance of sitting in Parliament, unless he can persuade an English or Scotch constituency to take compassion on him, and few can do this. But hitherto no relief has been afforded them, and a committee of the House of Lords, which sat three years ago to consider what could be done with the Irish peerage, arrived at the definite solution of the difficulty. By the terms of the Act of Union there were to be always a hundred Irish peers, exclusive of those holding also an English peerage, but of late this number has not been kept up, yet nobody complains of this, the fact being that the class eligible for the peerage don't care to accept a dignity which carries with it no seat in the Legislature. The probabilities seem that the Irish peerage which has decreased, by peerages becoming extinct, with extraordinary rapidity since 1880, and has grown wealthier and more reputable, will be gradually absorbed into the House of Lords, and that no more peerages of Ireland will be created except, possibly, in the case of noblemen holding inferior English dignities. Thus, the Duke of Abercorn has an Irish Dukedom engrafted on an English Marquisate.

French Life in Winter.

[Chicago Times Letter.]

It is a most dark and unlovely season in France, the winter. The houses were never built with an idea of warmth. The old fashioned grate was a furnace compared to the aggravating bit of a heater supplied in living rooms. In the first place, the chimney is limited by the necessity of having perhaps a dozen flues enter the same vent at the top. The grate in the chamber, as a consequence, is about as large as the half of a small washbowl. The mantel extends far into the room, and no matter how well the handful of coal which the grate holds may burn, the miserable occupant is torpid in all parts of the body, save that he or she can bend into the arch before the delusive grate. But even if the grate were large, it is so built that all the heat ascends through the flues. Though this were not the case, the coal is so soft and unsubstantial—a poor species of bituminous—that it would be impossible to extract warmth from it. As a matter of fact it costs an American or English visitor in Paris more for fuel than for food to keep anything like comfortable. How, then, you will ask, do the French, who are so frugal, keep warm? They don't! A fire in a French drawing-room is a rare thing; in a French chamber an unknown thing. To see the fire of the ordinary French reception room is to freeze to the marrow—for the feeble gleams of the few smoldering coals simply reminds the congealing flesh and curdling blood of what might be. No, the average Frenchman has too keen an appreciation of the value of money to—as he or she says—to "throw it in the fire" by heating rooms. When very cold the bed is always a refuge, if one is not at work, and if one is at work one forgets the cold, is the way the French economist would answer you, for it is just what he does.

Better than Flogging.

[New York Tribune.]

In no country under the sun is educational discipline enforced with such rigor as in the Celestial Empire. A young Chinaman at Phillips' Academy, Andover, is exceedingly backward in his studies. The faculty of the school sent an official notification of this fact to the Chinese Government, at whose expense the blockhead is being educated. The Government acted promptly and vigorously. Its instructions were brief and comprehensive, "Send him home and we'll behead him."

DON'T catch cold, but if you do, nothing will meet the requirements of the case as well as Dr Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Weekly Post.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 1, 1879

BACK-BONE AT LAST.

The House on Tuesday added a section to the Legislative Appropriation bill, repealing the laws relative to the appointment of Supervisors of Election and defining their powers. The amendment prevailed in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 135 ayes to 110 nays. This, if it becomes a law, will abolish the Radical machinery of elections by which they were enabled to steal the Presidency, in Florida and Louisiana, and disfranchise thousands of Democrats in New York. That it is important that this repeal should go into effect at once is explained in the annexed special to the Baltimore *Sun* of Monday:

> The point is made that if the subject is suffered to go over to the next session, then the appropriations to be made now will all last up to June 30, 1880; that it will be only four months between that time and the Presidential election; that if the House refuses then to make the appropriations unless the election laws are repealed, the administration can manage to get along for the short space of four months without the appropriations, and the next Presidential election will be conducted with the immense advantage to the Republicans of all the election laws machinery. It seems to be generally accepted now as a fact that if these laws are to remain the Democrats can very easily be defrauded of the next Presidency, just as they were of the last, even should their real majority be much greater than it was in 1876. The entire operation of the election laws has from the beginning been one sided.
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> The election machinery devised by the Republicans was not to prevent or interfere with Republican ballot-box stuffing but only to terrorize over Democratic communities. Judge Bond and Judge Settle, between them, have sentenced to prison a score or two of citizens of the Democratic States of Maryland and Florida for alleged violations of the election laws, but not one of the Republican bullies and ballot-box stuffers of Philadelphia has been or will be dealt with by the Federal judiciary. It is manifest that no law which is executed only as to sections and as to party divisions should continue in force. The plan of the Republicans is now said to be to appoint a host of Deputy Marshals and Election Supervisors for California and secure the four members of the House of Representatives from that State at all hazards. In the light of the developments of the last few days there seems to be no longer a question that the Republicans have hopes that they may be able, under certain contingencies far from improbable, to capture the next House of Representatives, if it does not meet in advance of the regular December session. The knowledge of this fact has undoubtedly had the effect to solidify the Democrats in the House.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was selected as the proper one in which to engraft the repeal of the Supervisor election machinery, because, while its failure will not have any bad effect on its business interests, it will seriously embarrass the administration. The bill makes appropriations not only for the salaries of members of Congress, but for Mr. Hayes and his cabinet, the department employes, and the expenses attending the operations of the Department of Justice. In fact, the bill is the "political arm" of the administration, and the crippling of this arm cannot fail to have effect. While the administration might possibly run for four months without the appropriation contained in this bill, it would be utterly unable to do so for sixteen months.

It seems to us there is a vitally important question involved in the Democrats of the House adhering to their purpose to repeal these laws. Under them, at the next Presidential election the Republicans will be able to repeat the frauds and violence at the South by which they stole the Presidency in 1876. We take it there is not a Democrat in the House who will submit a second time to such infernal crimes and usurpation. Prevention is better than cure, and the action of the House is in the line of prevention. Let it "stick," no matter what the Senate does. *The question is whether we are to be cheated in 1880 as we were in 1876!*

IN LOVE WITH THE GALLOWS.

"All the South," writes Bishop Gilbert Haven, from Atlanta, Georgia, to the *Independent* of last week, "all the South is to-day a field of martyrdom as was all the Roman Empire in the days of Diocletian." And then the Bishop recites a few scattered instances of violence and murder in the Southern States, and teaches his readers this is a picture of "all the South." There is but one remedy, this follower of the Prince of Peace declares, and that is the Federal Government "must hang with the bloody but wise severity of Pennsylvania" in disposing of the Mollie Maguires. "The United States must erect gallows," for even the little State of Rhode Island, the good Bishops urges with an injured air, "has hung more than the American nation." This is a terrible thought for a philanthropist and a—Bishop! But the prelate sees there may be constitutional and legal impediments in the way of his wholesale hanging bees. He is prompt with a remedy for such obstacles. "A change of venue can be ordered to a free and obedient State; loyal men only can be allowed in the jury box; these sections where the laws are disregarded can be put under martial law." But even with these rigorous measures he still perceives impediments in the Constitution. It contains certain safeguards for the life and liberty of the citizen; but Bishop Haven, not a whit discouraged, declares "there is a law higher than the Constitution," "and we must make a way *through or over* the Constitution," so that every cross roads in the South shall have its gallows, bearing fruit. He would have the "bloody assize" of two hundred years ago, over again; but as there is probably not on the bench or at the bar, from one end of the Union to the other, a judge or lawyer who would take the role of the infamous Jeffreys, it is clear the national necessity would compel the clerical unfrocking of the good Bishop Haven and his appointment to the Southern circuit. He would hang right and left—give the gallows the benefit of every doubt—set aside laws that impeded his course—ride rough-shod "through or over the Constitution," and when all that failed, would invoke martial law, whose only code is the will of the commander. Sherman's march through Georgia, or Sheridan's raid up the Shenandoah, were May-day pic-nics to the hell the good Bishop Haven would organize through sixteen States and among ten millions of people, once give him the chance.

This is the spirit of Bishop Haven's four column epistle to the people, printed in the most extensively circulated "religious" journal in the land. The Bishop is one of the bench of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, which claims a larger following than any other church in the Union. He has obtained the highest ecclesiastical position in his church, is stationed in an important Southern city, with the whole South as his diocese. He is accepted, no doubt, by many as a representative man, who fairly indicates northern sentiment towards the South. And yet we hear our good friends on the other side of the political fence sometimes wonder at the hardness of heart of the Southerner, and mourn his rejection of the olive branch of peace and fraternity we tender him. Do they not see something of the cause in the wild and bloody harrangues of this most cruel-minded Bishop, who sets up the gallows as the god of his idolatry, and to wreak his vengeance on the South would sponge from our system of government Constitution and laws, and establish some ruthless soldier, if he could find one imbued with his own spirit, as judge, jury and executioner.

The harm such men as Haven do is beyond computation. He in no manner reflects Northern sentiment. Few men living in the North would put their signature to his ferocious outburst—but notice with what weight of influence and authority he writes. He is regarded by very many in his own denomination as a scatter brained fanatic, but still he addresses the Southern people as one of the highest ecclesiastics of a great Northern church. His words necessarily carry weight with them. He frustrates the labors of thousands of good men and women throughout the land, and to the extent of his ability, puts-off the day when sectional animosity and prejudice shall be banished from our American life. Heaven preserve Christianity from the ministrations of many such Bishops. He burlesques and degrades the faith he professes. It is not his mission to make men better, but to make them more cruel, unjust and heathenish.

GETTING INTO THE DEPTHS.

We may well wonder if any investigation, short of the day of judgment, will sound the depths of the villainies by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen for Hayes. It was bad enough as the case stood a year ago; six months later it was infinitely worse; but with the developments of the last few days the crime puts on a blacker dye and more startling proportions.

As an illustration of this progressive developement of crime, take the testimony of D. J. A. Jewett, before the Committee on Monday last. Jewett was Secretary of the Louisiana Republican Committee on Registration and Election, in the campaign of 1876, and was thoroughly familiar with all the details of the canvass. He has since quarreled with Kellogg and others of his party associates, and to a certain extent lets out the secret crimes of his party. Although Mr. Hayes has dealt out money and office with liberal hand to satisfy these rogues, yet he has not been able to satisfy them. Each one felt he made the Presidency possible to Hayes and expected a proportionate reward. In a measure they gauged their services correctly, for they helped forge the several links of the chain and every link was essential to success. In November and December, 1876, the exposure of any one of the hundred crimes on the ballot, now established and not even contradicted, would have dashed the conspiracy to atoms through which Hayes gained the power to pension the criminals who boosted him into the Presidency.

The particular point of Secretary Jewett's testimony, that just now raises the curtain on another section of the great crime, relates to the tampering with the United States mails. It will be remembered that under the law on which the Returning Board acted, it was necessary the parish returns in order to be contested, should be accompanied by a Supervisor's affidavit of intimidation or violence at the polls. With that in hand, Wells & Co. made short work of the Democratic majorities. But there was no intimidation and hence no Supervisors certificates in many of the parishes, and the want had to be supplied. The returns were mailed to the State Returning Board as registered matter, through the Postoffice. On the night of November 24, 1876, according to Jewett's testimony, a select party of Republican politicians met at the New Orleans Postoffice. The returns from certain parishes were abstracted from the mails, the seals broken, and forged protests of intimidation put in the packages, which were then forwarded to the Returning Board. It was in this way that the protest against the parish of De Soto, dated at New Orleans November 24, came to be in the registered package, which appeared on its face to have been mailed at Mansfield, November 18, six days previous to the date on the protest. This glaring contradiction was exposed at the open meeting of the Board, and came near blowing up the plot, but Visiting Statesman Stoughton (since rewarded by Hayes with the Russian mission) made things smooth by declaring it was "only a clerical error." He is now known as "Clerical Error" Stoughton.

The packages were extracted from the mails, opened in the Postoffice, and the bogus or forged protests enclosed, according to the testimony of Secretary Jewett, by George L. Smith, whom Mr. Hayes appointed to the office of Collector of Customs at New Orleans, by D. D. Smith, then Cashier of the Postoffice and now Deputy Collector of Customs, and by some of the Supervisors who were brought to New Orleans from the distant parishes. Of course they have all got office from Hayes.

Secretary Jewell, in his five hours examination by the Potter Committee, explained how it became necessary to go into the Postoffice and tamper with these returns. The Wells Returning Board had by this time progressed far enough to discover that unless it got some sort of a pretext for throwing out more votes it could not count in three of the Hayes electors, who had run a couple of thousand votes behind their associates on the ticket. The "all the intelligence party" in Louisiana did not appear to know the necessity of voting a full electoral ticket, and in some parishes cut off Republican candidates for elector against whom some of the voters had a grudge.

Fraud, forgery, perjury, theft and bribery have been shown by impregnable testimony to have entered into the Republican conspiracy to disfranchise the Democrats of Louisiana and of the nation; but this last revelation adds to the scandalous record the crime of plundering the United States mails. This was necessary to round off and give effect to the other crimes.

Mr. Hayes has rewarded the mail robbers by giving them high office. They are now drawing big salaries for their double-distilled villainy. And there are people, out of the overflowing goodness of their hearts, who think the $50,000 a year *De Facto* not an accessory to the Presidential theft. Their number, however, is rapidly diminishing.

"WALLACE AND THURMAN."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* understands that a combination has been formed between Senators Wallace and Thurman, with the intention of putting both on the Presidential ticket next year. The correspondent, by placing Senator Wallace's name in the place of honor, lets it be inferred the "combination" ticket is to be Wallace for President and Thurman for Vice. But this aside, as immaterial, it is absurd to suppose that Judge Thurman has "formed" any such "combination," or has had any part in it. The Judge is one of our ablest statesmen as well as shrewdest politicians, and to put him in the position of getting up a senatorial combination for his own advantage and to promote Senator Wallace, is unmitigated nonsense. There is a well-founded jealousy among the people against any Congressional set-ups for National Conventions. The feeling is universal and prevails in both the great political parties. Judge Thurman's accute intellect and long experience in public life has taught him this fact, else we are mistaken in the man. Judge Thurman on his own merits is a strong candidate for the Presidency, and but for the fact the people seem determined to right the great wrong of 1876 in the one way in which it can be best righted, we should say he led all others in the race, and was reasonably sure of the Democratic nomination; but the fact is undeniable that the drift of opinion seem irresistibly towards the old ticket. It is unjust to Judge Thurman to put him in the position of combining to nominate both President and Vice-President from the list of Senators who retire next year. The sole foundation for the statement, we judge lies in the fact that Senator Wallace has caused his village organ to run up the names of "Thurman and Wallace" as the Democratic ticket for 1880, but in the weeks that have elapsed since this was done we have not seen a single indorsement in the Democratic papers of the State; and this not because of any failure to appreciate Judge Thurman's eminent merits. The fact is the people see it is a clear case of the tail attempting to wag the dog.

Little Hale of Maine, has been busy for a week threatening what he and other Republicans would do to prevent the House repealing the Radical election machinery. He has thrown down the "gage of battle" almost every day. The grand parliamentary tournament was advertised for Tuesday, and came off, but not quite with the results Hale predicted. There was an undoubted Democratic majority for repeal, and the Republican plan was to break up a quorum by refusing to vote. The ayes were called on repeal and stood yeas 143, nays 3—109 Republicans refusing to vote. The count lacked one of a quorum. Randall caught the situation on the instant, voted, made up the quorum, and passed the repealing section. Then the laugh was long and loud against Hale. A few minutes before he had noisily declaimed: "The House *must* yield its position, for these laws *cannot* and *shall not* be repealed." On the passage of the appropriation bill, the Republicans voted solidly no, thus putting themselves on the record in favor of cutting off the supplies. One thing is certain, Hale will hereafter roost lower.

The test vote in the House on Saturday last, on the Chinese bill, stood 140 for the bill to 95 against. For the bill there were seventeen votes less than the necessary two-thirds to pass it over the expected veto. Of the vote against the bill, seventy-one were Republicans and twenty-four Democrats. Of those favoring the bill one hundred and four were Democrats and thirty-six were Republicans. When the bill passed the Senate the Republicans stood seventeen for and eighteen against, and the Democrats twenty-three for and ten against. It will not be possible to overcome a veto in either house. Thus far every member of the Cabinet except Sherman is known to be against the bill, and it is not known that Mr. Sherman is for it. At least five members of the Cabinet are pronounced in favor of a veto.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The Californians are growing excited over the rumored veto of the Chinese bill by Mr. Hayes. The churches, commercial bodies, county and State officers, and Republican associations of the State, are flooding the White House with telegrams urging the bill be allowed to become a law.

This is the way it was: Conkling's abuse of Burnside was severe. The latter arose and said with vehemence: "The Senator is guilty of duplicity." Mr. Conkling reiterated his statement in a provokingly cool way, whereupon General Burnside said, "The Senator lies." That's all. There it ends for the present.

The Republican minority of the Home Naval Committee have agreed on a report white-washing ex-Secretary Robeson. They hold Chairman Whitthorne culpable for exposing the corruption and knavery, and seem to think there should be some way found to punish him. Yet Belknap was to Robeson as the "Artful Dodger" to Bill Sikes. Robeson is one of the props of the Grant movement and had to be put in presentable shape.

Governor Seymour says wisely and patriotically: "We still have the negro problem on our hands, and the Indian problem. The two have cost us more than we could afford to spend; and now, by inviting the Chinese problem, we tempt our fate too far. Those who talk of the assimilation of races under our institutions are theorists who ignore facts. There has been no assimilation. The Indian is an Indian still, clinging to his language, his habits and his tastes, resisting four centuries of European influence. The Mongolian will continue to be a Mongolian, and if we permit him to set up his civilization against ours, we shall compel a conflict sooner or later."

Honest John Patterson, the fugitive from justice in South Carolina, expects to settle down in Pennsylvania after Congress adjourns. He is probably an aspirant for Mr. Mackey's vacant place. As a preliminary, however, to Patterson honoring our staid Commonwealth he has his agents at work at Harrisburg to have the extradition laws amended, so that the protecting arms of Pennsylvania will be thrown about him, and he saved from the rigors of a Carolina prison. The legislators should be careful in this matter. We have enough knaves of our own without making the state a harbor for Southern fugitives. Let Patterson go to Massachusetts, and he will be as safe as Kimpton.

The Philadelphia *Times* has been investigating the question of Sunday church attendance in Philadelphia, detailing reporters to count the men, women and children who either throng or emphasize the loneliness of some of the temples. In twenty-nine churches on a given day and service, the attendance was 32,338, of which number 11,314 were men, 14,435 women, and 6,639 children. Of the 32,000 attending twenty-nine churches, 21,700 are credited to four Catholic churches. Of the Protestant denominations there is not much difference in attendance, although the Methodist churches slightly lead the others. The statistics are interesting, and will doubtless create some stir in ecclesiastical circles.

The Senate was in session all night Monday, and found itself without a quorum, most of the Senators being absent attending a fandango at the Mexican Minister's. An attempt to compel the attendance of absentees was something of a failure, as the Senate has no rules for such an exercise of parliamentary power. The lordly Roscoe defied the authority of the Senate to compel *his* presence, and an effort was made to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring him before the Senate; but the Conkling name was stricken out, and the order directed to apply to all absentees. The Senate finally got a quorum and proceeded to business about four o'clock. Soon afterwards it adjourned until one in the afternoon.

Governor Hoyt seems inclined to have his own way in the appointment of his Cabinet. The Cameron influence brought a strong pressure on him to secure the place of Attorney General for Linn Bartholomew of Schuylkill county, but the Governor on Tuesday sent to the Senate the name of H. W. Palmer of Luzerne, a selection we have no doubt he had in view prior to his election. Mr. Palmer, in Constitutional Convention days, was known as something of a reform Republican. He was a Republican member of that body from Luzerne county, in which his father, Mr. G. W. Palmer, also served as a delegate from the same county. The new Attorney General is a fair lawyer and a rising man in his section of the State.

The case of Graham, the associate of Hunter in the Camden murder of Armstrong, is before the New Jersey Court of Appeals. The local authorities want to try him for murder, but Attorney General Stockton for the State, interposes that an accomplice used by the State to prosecute a principal, cannot, in his turn, be tried for the same crime, as the faith of the courts was pledged not to prosecute. The Attorney General held that according to the practice in England and the United States, the government was bound in honor not to prosecute the person who had rendered by his testimony essential service to the cause of justice. The Court of Appeals holds the question under advisement.

The Senate is debating a deficiency calling for $200,000 created by Attorney General Devens branching out last fall with the Federal election machinery laws. Of this amount $175,000 was expended in the North. In Pennsylvania $43,000 was expended, and in the State of New York $100,000. In New York city alone $60,000 was paid to the precious scamps under the employ of John I. Davenport for arresting thousands of naturalized citizens, and depriving them of the right of suffrage on the pretense that their papers were not legal. The probabilities of Congress paying the money are somewhat dubious, although the Democrats may consent to do so provided the other side assents to the repeal of the Supervisor law. That would be security for the future.

University Education for Women.

An important educational experiment is about to be tried at Harvard College. Beginning with the next collegiate year, it is proposed to admit girls who may be able to pass the examinations now required of male matriculants to the privilege of reciting, in company with other girls, to the same professors or tutors who instruct the boys; of studying the same books; of making the same experiments in the laboratory; of submitting to the same tests, and, finally, of receiving, at the end of four years, not parchment diplomas, like the boys, and the privilege of writing A. B after their names, but certificates from the professors that they have passed satisfactorily the same course as that which brings the boys their degrees. The apparent injustice of withholding degrees, while at the same time granting certificates which in effect declare the recipients worthy of such honors, is explained by the fact that the college as an institution takes no cognizance of these students, and the young women who go to Cambridge will simply be private pupils of the professors, organized, when the number warrants, into classes and divisions, for the more economical pursuits of learning. They will pay their tuition fees to the professors upon a fixed tariff, and will use such privileges as the university throws open now to all well-conducted persons of either sex not connected with the college, such as lecture courses and the privilege of consulting the library upon the measure of success which may attend this experiment will depend no doubt to a great degree not only the future course of Harvard in the matter of female education, but of several other institutions which are at present in a hesitating mood.

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Facts for Workingmen's Thoughts.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau is one of great interest. Its two salient features are its analyses of the convict labor question and of the comparative condition of workingmen at the present time and in the year 1860. As to the first of these branches we find by the report that there are now employed in the prisons of the United States thirteen thousand one hundred and eighty-six convicts, who produce goods worth $9,747,090, while all the industrial products of the country are worth not less than five billions; so that the ratio of convicts to free labor in the country is reduced to the trivial amount of one-fifth of one per centum.

The second important point covered by the report is the condition of our workingmen now and as it was before the war. The report shows the cost of living has increased during eighteen years fourteen and nine-tenths per centum, while wages have increased twenty-four and four-tenths per centum, leaving the ordinary laborer, if we can so express it, nine and nine-tenths per centum better off than he was the year before the civil war, which was certainly not a year of industrial hardships.

In reaching these conclusions, the Massachusetts statisticians have gone over a vast range of commodities including almost every necessary of life, and an equally wide range of wages in forty or fifty different industries.

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The Oneida Communists.

The Oneida Communists have met the shafts of the clerical convention with elastic and almost impenetrable shields and are in turn pressing back their assailants with the bosses, or attempting to beat back the charges with the journal published by the association. It is difficult to uproot a community whose behavior is apparently blameless as regards their relations with outside communities, and there appears to be no legal way of attacking the society at present. The New York *Nation* states with considerable force the embarrassment in which the recent movers against these socialists found themselves at the very outset:

> "The lawyers present were called on for a remedy, and one of them suggested the insertion in the New York statute against 'disorderly persons' the words—'all persons living in concupiscence or adultery.' This is not very luminous for a lawyer. What is 'living in concupiscence?' 'Concupiscence!' is a state of mind, and you cannot indict a man or woman for evil desires. Moreover, to prove adultery you must prove marriage, and the Oneida Community have no marriage. In fact, the subject is a most difficult one to deal with by legal penalties, and we think the clergy would do well not to attack it with the arms of flesh, lest they give the Communists the glory of martyrdom. Would 'concupiscence' be discredited by the spectacle of men going to jail rather than surrender their peculiar views about it? The Oneida theory of the relations of the sexes is odious, no doubt, but it is the product of crack-brained biblical exegesis and is sincerely held, and the sheriff can hardly kill it."

Horatio Seymour, who has long been one of the most eminent leaders of his party, and might at any time secure from it a nomination for any office, is reported by a correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* to have said:

> I bade farewell to public life long ago, and I am trying now to close up my personal and business affairs, that I may get ready to die. The man who will voluntarily take on himself new and exacting duties at the age of seventy must be sadly deficient in sound judgment, or he must be blessed with mental and physical strength far greater than mine. It is partly my own fault, I suppose, that I cannot make men understand that under no circumstances shall I ever again be a candidate for any office.

The New York *Evening Post* makes these comments: "No one doubts the sincerity of Governor Seymour, and still fewer will doubt the perfect wisdom of his utterance. He has reached a term of life when he would find the cares of public office a burden to him, but in which he may still enjoy the pleasures of cultivated retirement and the solaces of a happy home. Other and younger men will succeed to the honors of which he has had enough, while he devotes the residue of his days to agreeable and useful studies and to such occasional appearances on the platform as the broader interests of the republic may require."

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The example of Thomas J. Jarvis, recently inaugurated as Governor of North Carolina, is of interest to young Americans. Governor Jarvis told in his inaugural address that, when he labored and toiled a poor boy on a little farm near the sea, he read about the Governor of North Carolina, and his young mind imagined the position to be the highest on earth. He wondered as he delved and hoed whether it was possible for him to ever attain such an exalted station. The prospect seemed gloomy, "but," he added, "I have to-day reached the goal of my youthful ambition." Unlike Rutherford B Hayes, Governor Jarvis can hold his office with the consciousnes that he was elected.

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The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with England and her colonies. More than two-thirds of her exports are in tea. The bulk of imports from England has been in manufactured cotton and woollen goods. In 1877 the quantity of tea exported to England and dependencies was 143,243,058 pounds, valued at £8,959,361. In the same year England exported to China manufactured cottons valued at £2,839,685, and woollens valued at £847,057. Senator Hamlin stated the value of our imports and exports in 1878 to be $24,000,000. About $2,500,000 of our exports he said were of cotton goods of the North.

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The Legion of Honor has been reinforced by the "spontaneous" presentation of the Grand Riband by the Council to President Grevy. In 1872, on the eve of the Longchamps review, when the reconstituted army was first exhibited to the Parisians, the Cabinet resolved that President Thiers could not fitly hold the review without the Grand Riband. It was accordingly bestowed on him, and he modestly concealed it by wearing it under his coat. This precedent seems to have suggested the step now taken, and it would certainly be anomalous for the President, as Grand Master of the Order, to be undecorated.

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Some time since Ira Gale sued the New York Central for damages sustained while crossing the track of one of its branches in a wagon. A train ran into the wagon, destroying it and throwing Mr. Gale some distance, injuring him so severely that he has not as yet fully recovered from the effects. He obtained a judgment for $14,000, and the case being carried to the Court of Appeals, the judgment was affirmed. On Thursday Mr. Gale came to Albany and was handed the company's check for $17,000 83, that being the amount of the judgment with the costs added.

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WHAT A CONTRAST!

The Seventh Ward Election Officers and Fraudulent Hayes.

[N. Y. Sun of Monday.]

The ratio of the infinitesimal to the infinite is something which mathematics cannot formulate, represent, or in any manner convey to the understanding. If that ratio could be put into figures, it would pretty accurately express the relative importance of the office of Alderman in a small city and the office of President of the United States.

Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated in the criminal court of the city of Pittsburgh by the sentence of Joseph H. Roush and W. T. Scott to a fine of $100 each and imprisonment in the county jail for one year. The crime of which these men have been convicted was a serious one. They were members of the Election Board in the Seventh ward of Pittsburgh, and they used the opportunities of their place to alter ballots and change the result of a vote for Alderman, defrauding the rightful Alderman of his office and putting in a man whom the people of the Seventh ward had not elected. Judge Bailey gave the criminals the lightest sentence which the law allows, remarking that the fact of conviction in a case of this sort was more important than a heavy penalty. In this merciful exercise of his power, we think that the Judge was mistaken. The guilt of Roush and Scott was plainly proved, and their crime was one which deserved the heaviest sentence possible under the statutes.

By a crime precisely similar in its intent and details, the Presidency of the United States was stolen two years ago by certain rascals at the South, acting in the interest of R. B. Hayes of Ohio, the defeated candidate in the Presidential election. If Roush and Scott escaped easily with a year's imprisonment, the men who gave Hayes his fraudulent title deserved imprisonment for life. They have not been fined one dollar or locked up for one day. On the contrary, they are, almost without exception, enjoying Government salaries in posts of responsibility and honor, awarded them by Hayes himself in recompense for the crime by which he profited.

This unparalleled fact will stand in history, the scandal of our own age and the wonder of ages to come.

OLD PUT'S HEADLONG RIDE.

The Celebration of its Centennial at Greenwich, Conn.

There were fully 5,000 persons at Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, celebrating General Putman's ride down the bluff at Horseneck. The procession was more than half a mile long. General Putnam's great-grand son was present, but the guest who excited the most curiosity was J. H. Merritt of St. Catherine's, Canada, a lineal descendant of the Tory trooper who chased "Old Put" over the cliff, and came within an ace of putting a ball through him. Mr. Merritt is a genial white-haired gentleman of about fifty, and bears a striking resemblance to Josh Billings, the humorist.

SOMETHING ABOUT PUTMAN'S RIDE.

Colonel Hoyt, the historian of the occasion, told the story of Putnam's dash and escape, from which we quote:

> The small body of Americans were posted across the road on the eminence south of the Congregational Church. They had three small cannon without horses or drag ropes. In the van of Tryon's forces rode Delancey's corps, composed of Tories from Westchester county. They charged at a gallop, and the Americans withdrew from the field. Putnam started on his horse for Stamford to obtain reinforcements, pursued by the enemy's dragoons. Nearer and nearer to the old hero they came, every one ambitious of the glory of being the captor of so distinguished a general in the rebel service. Thomas Merritt of Westchester county was nearest to Putnam, who, on reaching the top of the break-neck acclivity, spurred his horse down the terrible descent, amid a volley of bullets from the enraged enemy. The precise point at which Putnam and his charger went down the precipice is in doubt. One tradition places it to the northeast of the old church, another about one hundred feet above the church. Whichever course it was, the rough riders that followed him dared not take it. The British scattered through the town, plundering and carousing.

THE POEM.

The poem, by S. B. Sumner of Bridgeport, was thirty-two stanzas in length, occupied twenty minutes in delivery, and was again and again interrupted by storms of cheers from the entire audience. One stanza ran:

On in the flush of victory dash forward Tryon's van,
With fifteen hundred stout dragoons, to capture one brave man!
The hero wheels: one thought, one plunge, sheer to the vale beneath:—
"Good God!" cry the astounded foe, "he leaps unto his death!"

Now thick and fast as leaden rain the murderous bolts are sped;
They vainly pierce the old cocked hat, but spare the tough old head;
Sure-footed steed, brave-hearted man, together safe at last;
Well done, tremendous deed! thank God! the crisis hour is past!

AT THE BANQUET.

The lineal descendant of "Old Put" sat opposite the lineal descendant of the Tory that chased him. There was a mince pie between them. When each had eaten his way to the middle, the Chairman, amid tremendous cheers, called on them for speeches.

Mr. Putnam said:

"Mr. Chairman—I am not a speaker. I came here to see and be seen. [Loud laughter.]

Then Mr. Merritt was called on. He rose and said he did not understand how it was that his venerable ancestor got so near the General and yet didn't catch him. [Laughter.] He had heard his grandfather ascribe it to some pesky deacon who got wind of the thing a quarter of an hour beforehand and gave Putnam warning. All honor to the deacon. [Laughter and applause.] He would say this, however, that his great grandfather, in speaking of General Putnam, in after life, had always said that he was a brave soldier, an honest man, and that he (Merritt's grandfather) then felt it to be his duty to his King to fight against Putnam and take him if possible, yet he had always honored and respected the old hero, and never regretted to his dying day that he didn't catch him after all. Mr. Merritt sat down amid prolonged cheers and hearty laughter.

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What Made Hannibal Hamlin Mad.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Times.]

A good story is told about Hannibal Hamlin, who is one of the oldest Senators, and who is yet unreconciled with the administration. The venerable Hamlin has a very marked down-east accent. He was one of the party of Republican Senators who early in the Hayes administration, called upon the President to remonstrate with him upon his Southern policy. During the conference Mr. Hamlin occupied a back seat and sat with his hands rammed down to the bottom of his breeches pockets, while his head leaned forward upon his breast. He was an intent listener to all that was said, both by the Senators and the President. He listened with a special interest when the President began to talk about the possibility of his policy. The President was in his most genial, hopeful mood. He spoke in glowing terms of the beauty of the common brotherhood; that sectionality should be forgotten, and that the sweet spirit of Christian influence should come to purify the contests of politics. "Our Southern brethren have erred," said he, "have been bitterly punished, and now let us forgive and forget. Let us, dear Senators, take the erring brother to our bosom and convince him by the warm throbbing of our hearts for him that he is of our blood, our kith and kin. The effect of such a noble policy," said the President, "will be to touch the heart of the South to its very depth, and out of those depths shall gush the well-spring of gratitude that will insure Republican victories in at least five States in the South." It was noticed, as the President went on, that Hannibal Hamlin was becoming perfectly hysterical with rage. Hot blood was pumped up under his withered cheeks; his eyes sparkled and snapped until he looked ten years younger. When the President made the statement that he thought his beautiful policy would carry at least five States in the South, Hannibal Hamlin could stand it no longer. He got up and walked around in front of the crowd of Senators and strode up to the President, exclaiming: "You cahn't kerry a damned taown, sir!" He spoke not another word, but instantly departed, and since that day the form of Hannibal Hamlin, once Vice-President of the United States, has never darkened the door of the White House.

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A Philadelphia View.

[Philadelphia Times of Monday.]

Mr. Daniel O. Barr, of Pittsburgh, appreciates the triumphs of the historic bird that took the early breakfast on the worm, and he is out for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer with a solid delegation from Allegheny in his favor. They had the usual anti-Barr gagging at the proceedings in committee, although in a milder form than usual, but it wouldn't be Pittsburgh if somebody didn't yell "cut behind!" when any one gets seated on the top of the political coach with a reasonable prospect of a fair journey. Mr. Barr is well qualified by character and experience to make an excellent State Treasurer, and he has made one or two rather brilliant dashes at Democratic conventions, but without success. This time he selects his own delegates himself, and he may thus be able to present an entirely solid delegation from Allegheny, although it isn't to be assumed as absolutely certain, for Allegheny political crookedness spreads all over every party. In 1877, when the success of the Democratic party seemed probable, the trouble was to get a nomination, but now when the Republicans have prestige and power to oppose a defeated, dispirited and not overly harmonious Democracy, a nomination may be much more easily attained than an election. It is evident that if Mr. Barr thinks the game worth the candle and makes an effort to be the standard-bearer this year, he can be nominated on first ballot, and he would deserve and doubtless receive all the cordial support the party can give to any candidate in this offset of years. There is always a chance for an earthquake or a lightning-stroke in politics as in other matters, and should one come along next fall, the Democratic ticket might be elected. Should one tender its kind offices to the Democracy, Mr. Barr has the first call for its benefit if he claims it in earnest.

A New Statue of Lord Byron.

[From the London News, Feb. 7.]

Mr. Belt, the successful competitor for the commission to execute the national memorial to Lord Byron, has completed a clay model of his design, and it is now on view at his studio, No. 21 Wilton-place, Belgrave square. He has taken the view of the poet suggested by the lines in "Childe Harold:"

"To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
* * * This is not solitude."

Lord Byron is represented as seated on a rock with his head lightly resting on one hand, while the other holds an open book on his knee. Beside him is a magnificent Newfoundland dog, looking up into the abstracted face of his master. Mr. Belt has consulted all the accepted authorities for his likeness of the poet, and has succeeded in producing a very handsome and characteristic face. The easy, restful position of the figure is a triumph of skill. The model is on the scale of a 9-feet figure seated, and stands from base to crown about 10 feet high. When cast it will be placed on a marble pedestal 10 feet high, the gift of the Greek Government.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Desperate Struggle in the House on Federal Election Law.

Republicans Resort to Every Strategy to Defeat the Measure.

The Right Triumphs, and the House Repeals the Obnoxious Law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1879.

The House met at ten o'clock for the purpose of considering reports from the Committee on Military Affairs, the understanding being that no business should be transacted except by unanimous consent. A large number of private bills were passed, among them several donating condemned cannon for monumental purposes in soldiers' cemeteries.

At eleven o'clock the House was called to order for Tuesday's legislation, and the journal of yesterday was read.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. MONROE (Ohio), moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the payment of arrears of pensions. The bill is as follows: "That the act entitled an act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt is hereby so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to apply such portions of the proceeds of sales of certificates of deposits as may be necessary, not exceeding $20,000,000 for the payment of claims of arrears of pensions arising under the act approved January 25, 1879." The bill was rejected—yeas, 116; nays, 125.

VOTING UNDER A MISAPPREHENSION.

Mr. MCMAHON, rising to a personal explanation, said that when he voted for the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill yesterday, he did not suppose it contained anything but the usual appropriations. Upon examination of the bill this morning, he found that the law relating to arrears of pensions had been tinkered with, and a class of soldiers had been discriminated against because, under a clause of this bill, men who were inmates of Soldiers' Homes were excluded from the benefits of the act. If he had known that clause was in the bill he would not have voted for it.

On motion of Mr. BLOUNT (Georgia) the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions in regard to the contested election case from the Third Congressional district of Missouri, declaring R. G. Frost (contestant) is not, and that L. S. Metcalfe (sitting member) is entitled to his seat. Laid on the table.

DISCUSSION ON FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blackburn in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill, the question being on Southard's amendment repealing the law creating the office of Electoral Supervisors, etc.

BANNING LAYS OUT GARFIELD.

Mr. BANNING quoted from Garfield's speech last Wednesday, to the effect that "as many men had been sent from Cincinnati to the penitentiary for election frauds as would take away the majority of one of the members from that city." He said, "so far as I am aware, this is the first time that this infamous falsehood has found any one so reckless of truth to become its endorser upon this floor. In 1872 I was elected from the Second Congressional district of Ohio over R. B. Hayes by a majority of 1,505. In 1874 I was reelected by a majority of 1,535 over Job E. Stevenson. In 1876, after the most exciting contest that had ever occurred in the district, in which every appliance known in corrupt politics was used against me, Governor Hayes certified my majority to be 75 over Senator Stanley Matthews. I believed then, as I do now, that a fair count would have given a much larger majority. Judge Matthews gave me notice of contest, which I answered. Suffice it to say that he abandoned the contest and never took a word of testimony. After the election, charges of fraud were made by both parties and examined into by the United States District Court, with a Republican Judge, a Republican District Attorney and a Republican Marshal. What, sir, was the result? In the whole of Hamilton county, comprising two Congressional districts, fifteen persons in all were convicted of illegal practices, of whom five were sent to the penitentiary. Ten of these fifteen were from the Second district and three of these ten were Republicans, one being a colored Republican. This, sir, is the record regarding the Congressional election in 1876 in the Second district of Ohio as it has been furnished me—a district composed of honorable men who hate fraud and detest falsehood. In their behalf, in the interest of truth and as a matter of justice to myself, I pronounce the assertion made by the gentleman to be untrue, and I denounce its author, whoever he may be, as a falsifier. Before uttering this assertion, the gentleman should have been certain that it was true, and should not have made himself responsible on this floor and before the country for that which the record shows to be false. I am informed that the gentleman was wont to clothe himself in the white robes of an evangelist and ascending the pulpit to preach the gospel of Him who commands 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' Surely he, of all the men in this House, should satisfy himself of the truth or falsity of the accusation before placing it upon the records of the nation. One word more: I desire to be distinctly understood about this matter, once for all. If any person means to assert that a single fraudulent vote was cast at the election of 1876 with my knowledge, by my authority or through my procurement, I here and now pronounce the assertion a malicious falsehood. I might follow the illustrious example offered me and retaliate by gathering up all the slanders connected with the gentleman's official record, so well known to the press and people of the country, and pour them out on this floor, but as I know nothing of my own knowledge as to the truth and falsity of these charges, I scorn to do so, and here I leave the gentleman to the full enjoyment of the position he has made for himself."

Mr. HAYES took the floor, but was asked to yield to Mr. Garfield, and he complied with the generally expressed will of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD said he had no particular desire to say anything in reply to his colleague. He had made no charges against that gentleman. He had not named his name or his district. He had not said anything implying that any member had done any corrupt thing. If his colleague was ambitious to get into a controversy and to elevate himself to the position of a controversialist with him, he had failed, for he (Garfield) had not challenged either his colleague's personal character, or his name, or his district. He had been talking about the necessity of the law remaining in the statute book to protect the purity of the national elections, and after calling attention to the frauds practiced in New York, he had mentioned also the election frauds practiced in Cincinnati. All that he knew about them than what any intelligent reader of current history knew, his only authority was the testimony of one Eph Holland, before a court of competent jurisdiction, and in the nature of a confession to the effect he was an experienced repeater and engaged under promise of pay (not from his colleague) to carry on the work of increasing the majority of a certain party in Cincinnati, and that he had put somewhere in the neighborhood of three hundred fraudulent votes in the box. Eph Holland was sent to the penitentiary, and it was said in the public prints that one car took seventeen of his associates to the Ohio penitentiary. If that statement about the general state of the facts had rendered his colleague restless and troubled, he (Garfield) was not responsible for it, because the records bore him out. He had made no personal allusion.

Mr. EWING took the floor, but was informed by Mr. Townsend (N. Y.), that there was nothing about Greenbacks in the discussion. He asked Mr. Garfield whether Eph Holland had not been pardoned out of the penitentiary by Gov. Hayes, and whether he was not an active Republican worker?

Mr. FOSTER interposed a remark that Eph Holland had been a delegate to the last Democratic Convention in Cincinnati.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that as Republicans had never any in that section he did not believe that Holland would prove himself a success under Republican auspices.

Mr. BANNING said that Eph Holland had been sent to the Penitentiary. He had been sent to the Dayton jail where he had enjoyed the luxuries of life, and he had been pardoned at the instance and request of Republicans only.

Mr. FOSTER suggested that luxuries had been furnished by Democrats.

Mr. MCMAHON took occasion to say that the Dayton jail was the best jail west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Mr. BANNING protested (amid loud shouts of order) that his colleague (Garfield) had not explained or justified the sentence which he (Banning) had quoted from his speech, and which he declared was not true.

Mr. HAYES characterized the attempted amendment as a note of alarm and signal of distress from the Democratic party. That party was in trouble, and this House was called upon to help it out. If these laws were enforced, the Democratic party knew that the Penitentiaries would be filled with Democratic voters.

Mr. DAVIS (N. C.) criticised the right of franchise in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In the latter State no one was allowed to vote who could not read the Constitution. If that were a test in the Southern States nine-tenths of the Republicans in those States would be excluded. In 1876, by fraud, by perjury, by forgeries, by the improper use of the army and of Federal officers, the voice of the people had been of no avail, and their will defeated. The pending amendment was a protest against fraud and against improper use of Federal officers. Not a gentleman on his side of the House approved of fraud in elections, while known perjurers had been rewarded in Louisiana by Republicans.

Mr. PHILLIPS opposed the amendment. He called attention to the fact that a few years ago there were seven colored Republicans in the House. Now there were but three.

ARGUMENT OF MR. HEWITT.

Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.) said that the opposition expressed by the gentlemen on the other side showed how impossible it was for them to understand the motives which governed the Democratic party in their desire and fixed determination to erase from the statute books every provision which infringed on the personal liberty of citizens. All such provisions had been placed upon the statute books during or since the close of the war. Once only had an attempt been made to violate the principles upon which Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton had planted free government and that obnoxious law had been swept from the statute books. So Democrats planted themselves on the old stronghold that there was no safety in centralizing power; that the only security for liberty was the people themselves. If abuses occurred they could be much more readily and effectually remedied by the people than by a centralized power. When the gentleman from Maine (Frye), a few days ago alluded to the corrupt judges in New York, he seems to have overlooked the fact that Judges McCunn and Barnard had been driven from the Bench, not by the Federal power, but by the indignant voice of the people of New York. The gentleman from Maine held also that these laws must be repealed in order to enable the Democrats to carry New York in the next election. Did not that gentleman know that the election of 1876 had been an honest one in the State of New York, and had not Governor Tilden received a majority in that State of over 30,000. The Democrats had carried that State with constantly increasing majorities ever since these laws had been enacted, and would have continued to do so to the end of time but for the invention of Davenport, by which free citizens were prevented from voting. Davenport, following the example which had been set him in New Orleans, had, on affidavits of his own party, issued in one night warrants which had resulted in the arrest of 4,000 free citizens of New York.

Here Mr. Hewitt's time expired, and he asked leave to print the remainder of his remarks, but Mr. BUTLER objected, saying Davenport was a friend of his and he did not want him abused.

Mr. WHITTHORNE said that greater than his love of section or of party was his affection for a Republican form of Government, and as this supervisor law interfered with and usurped the right of popular sovereignty, he was in favor of its repeal.

Mr. DAVIDSON stated the South did not desire absolute control of the Government, as had been stated by the gentleman on the other side, but it did desire that the laws passed in the heat of the late struggle should no longer prevail, and that the laws used as political machines should be repealed.

HALE STRONGLY OPPOSES THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. HALE said that the House might as well understand exactly how this matter stood. The gentleman from Ohio (Southard), in pressing this amendment, had thrown down to the Republican side of the House the gage of battle. The gentleman from New York (Hewitt) had taken the position this morning that the Democratic party stood here to-day, and would stand, in favor of sweeping from the statute books all that body of law which, he said, interfered with the operation of State Governments and State laws in the matter of elections. There was a plain and a distinct challenge. As strong as the feeling was on that side of the House, equally strong was it on the Republican side. These laws for the protection of the ballot would not and should not be repealed in an Appropriation bill. His side of the House would never consent to the project being pushed forward and carried through to repeal. The gentleman might as well understand that now, as hereafter. (A voice on the Democratic side—"You said that before"). Mr. Hale went on to state the efforts which the Republican side of the House had made during the last week to have the Legislative Appropriation bill proceeded with, and showed how those efforts had been antagonized by the Democratic side. In conclusion he said: "We have done everything in our power to push this bill and at some stage of the proceedings between now and final adjournment of Congress, the other side of the House must yield its position, for these laws cannot be, and shall not be repealed. [Applause on the Republican side, and derisive laughter on the Democratic side.]

SOUTHARD CLOSES THE DEBATE.

Mr. SOUTHARD replied to Hale, and closed the debate. He declared it to be the sentiment of his side of the House that those laws which had been passed for the purpose of corrupting the ballot box, and of securing the election to one party by bribery and by force, should be and must be swept from the statute books. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Let it be, said he, distinctly understood, that on this side of the House and with the Democratic party, rests the responsibility, and that when it is a question of personal liberty, the man who yields the issue deserves the condemnation of a free and independent people. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] This election law is simply for the purpose of perpetuating a dynasty which has been condemned by the public sentiment of the country. It is a Northern outrage as well as a Southern outrage. This side of the House is determined on this measure, not as a question of dollars and cents, but as a question of absolute right and the purity of the ballot-box. We do not mean in this free country that any man shall be arrested and imprisoned without due complaint and affidavit, and without due process of law. We mean to protect the citizen in his personal rights and to protect the ballot-box in its freedom and in its purity. If the Republican party can beat the Democratic party at the polls in a fair election, we will submit willingly, but we intend to contend as freemen to make the ballot-box free, and we are willing to let the issue come here and now. [Renewed applause on the Democratic side.]

THE OBNOXIOUS LAW REPEALED.

Finally a vote was taken and the amendment was adopted—yeas, 135; nays, 110.

The committee then rose, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House.

All the amendments were concurred in (in gross), except a few on which separate votes were demanded.

A vote was taken on the amendment repealing the laws in regard to United States Supervisors of Election.

In the division there were 107 votes in the affirmative, but the Republicans refused to vote, and raised the point of "No quorum."

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and again the Republicans declined voting, the only exceptions being Chittenden, Fort and Killinger, who voted in the negative. The vote stood, yeas, 114; nays, 3, one less than a quorum. The Speaker, thereupon voted "aye," making a quorum, and declared the amendment agreed to amid great demonstration of applause on the Democratic side.

REPUBLICANS FILIBUSTERING.

Then Mr. HALE, resorting to dilatory tactics, moved that when the House adjourn it be until Thursday.

The motion was greeted with derisive laughter on the Democratic side, and Mr. Hale was asked, jeeringly, whether he did not want to have the Appropriation bill passed.

The motion having been voted down (only one vote being cast in the affirmative), Mr. HALE moved to lay the bill on the table, remarking that he wished to see whether the Democrats could (without any Republican votes) pass the bill, and that he hoped no Republican would vote.

A vote was taken, but previous to its announcement Mr. TUCKER stated that having no idea that gentlemen on the other side intended to refrain from voting, he had made a pair with General Garfield. He had therefore not voted but had written to General Garfield desiring him to return to the House and release him from his pair.

Mr. WADDELL inquired whether any member of the House had a right to make a pair which should impede legislation. He denied the moral right of the gentleman from Virginia (Tucker) to make such a pair.

Mr. TUCKER said he had all his life acted upon the principle that where there was any doubt about a question of honor to decide that doubt always on the side of honor, and he therefore had refused to vote.

The only Republicans who voted were Mr. Bragdon in the negative, and Messrs. Brentano, Patterson (New York), and Dunnell, the latter having voted by mistake which he tried afterward (without avail) to rectify in the affirmative.

The vote was then announced as yeas, 3; nays, 143; one more than a quorum.

The Speaker again made a quorum by voting in the negative and declared the motion to lay on the table defeated.

The SPEAKER then stated that his vote made 147, a quorum of a full House, but he did not think it needed 147 votes to make a quorum as there were two vacancies.

Mr. HALE—Is the Speaker determined to make a ruling that less than a majority of the full House constitutes a quorum?

The SPEAKER replied that he did not desire to make any ruling. There was no necessity for it. He, however, had read a decision adopted by Speaker Grow to the effect that a majority of the members chosen constituted o quorum.

Mr. HALE said that the point on which that decision of Speaker Grow had ruled was not analagous to the present case, and he was glad the Speaker had not made a precipitate decision. So, if this matter did not end here, he (Hale) reserved all points as to a quorum.

The SPEAKER said he had had that decision read during a moment of calmness so that if this matter came up again it could not be said the decision had been made precipitately.

The bill as amended was then passed—Yeas, 143; nays, 112.

On motion of Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.,) a Committee of Conference was ordered on the Army Appropriation bill, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

A TENNESSEE FEUD.

A Father, Mother and Sister Killed by two Brothers.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., February 21.—The little country town of Sneadsville, Hancock county, near here, and away from railroad communication, has witnessed a tragedy that exhibits a curious phase of justice. About eight miles from the village there lived a few weeks ago a family of well-to-do farmers called the Eppersons. The family consisted of the father, mother, four sons and two daughters. The father was a good man, but was occasionally under the influence of drink. At such times he was dangerous, sulky and unmanageable. There had been some talk about the relations of the man and his wife, but it was generally believed that there was nothing serious between them. A short time since Epperson came home one day under the influence of liquor, and at once began to quarrel with his wife. In a few moments they came to blows, and he was beating her very severely. At this juncture Joe one of the sons, ran in, and seeing the state of affairs, went to the protection of his mother. He was a deformed man, having been born with only one arm. As he interfered in the fight the father turned from his wife and attacked Joe savagely, declaring he would kill him. Being hard pressed, Joe whipped out a knife and commenced cutting his father. In a few moments he had cut the old man to the floor. In the meantime his elder brother had entered the house, and seeing Joe engaged in a deadly conflict with his father determined to take his father's part. He, therefore, drew his pistol and leveled it at his brother. Before he could fire his mother ran between Joe and the pistol and received the ball in her breast. The son fired again, and this time struck his sister in the knee, and once again, this time giving a boy brother a flesh wound. The fracas was stopped here, by the condition of the father and mother. In a short time the mother died, having been shot by the eldest son. Before dying she begged that her slayer should not be prosecuted, as he had killed her unintentionally and she did not blame him for interfering for his father. The father died also, having been killed by his second son. It is said that before he died he also forgave his slayer, saying that the son was right to take the part of his mother. The sister who had been shot in the knee by her eldest brother also died.

Of course the terrible tragedy created great excitement, even in this comparatively lawless county. A sort of preliminary trial of the men was had and they were acquitted of any blame in the matter. The son who had killed his father was held to have acted partly in self-defense, and the son that killed his mother and sister was held to have done so accidentally while interfering to prevent the commission of an unlawful act. They were therefore put at liberty and have been at large ever since. It is doubtful if the matter will ever come into court again. The sons express great sorrow over the affair, but are known to be pretty desperate characters.

Charles Angell, the defaulting Pullman Palace Car Company's secretary, will, it is stated, plead guilty in the Criminal Court in Chicago this morning. He has not yet broken his self-imposed silence on the subject of his crime and has not seen Mr. Pullman.

WASHINGTON.

Speaker Randall Demands a Retraction of a Base Charge.

Democratic Senators Canvassing Organization of Committees of Next Senate.

Reports of the Potter Committee to be Presented on Saturday.

AN OLD SLANDER REVIVED.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Speaker Randall to-day telegraphed to the editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* with referance to the extract from a letter of Special Agent of the Treasury N. Williams, dated September 2d, 1876, and addressed to Major Wm. B. Moore, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury, at that time, and asserting that "evidence is in the Treasury building to show that two appropriation warrants were illegally signed to get money to continue operations of the Engraving and Printing Department, which was directly in the interest of Samuel J. Randall, who is a large stockholder in the paper mill which is alone authorized to supply the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with paper for bonds, bank notes, etc., and was accomplished through the influence of Mr. Randall, Wm. Hemphill Jones and Geo. B. McCartee. That there is not one syllable of truth in Williams' statement nor a semblance of justification for such an infamous slander as far as I am concerned or know.

The Speaker also asks the editor of the *Ledger* to publish to-morrow a full and unequivocal contradiction.

AN EDITOR ATTACKED.

An altercation occurred in the Senate lobby about ten o'clock to-night between Donn Piatt and Wm. McGarrahan, which, though of short duration, resulted in Piatt being badly punished about the head and face. The altercation grew out of personal allusions to McGarrahan, published editorially in the *Sunday Capital*.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

are already canvassing the probabilities of the organizations of committees when the Senate passes into Democratic control. It has been tacitly agreed upon that Senator Thurman shall be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Bayard of Finance.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The census bill, as it passed the House, provides that enumeration shall commence on the first Monday in June, and returns shall be forwarded to Supervisors on or before the first of July, 1880, and in any city having over 10,000 inhabitants, enumeration shall be taken within two weeks from the first Monday in June. The President, by and with the consent of the Senate is to have the appointment of Supervisors of the census, whose number is limited to one hundred and fifty and who are to receive a compensation of $500 each. The sum of $3,000,000, $250,000 of which is hereby appropriated, is limited as the maximum cost of the census.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25.—The Senate was in session until five o'clock this morning, but they might as well have been at home in their beds, as they lacked a quorum. Most of the noble Senators, after voting to hold a night session, went home to dinner, or supper we would call it in the country, at six o'clock, and then went to the great reception of the Mexican Minister Zamcona. It is said this morning that the display cost $10,000. How the representative of these ragged greasers cans spend that much money for nothing at all is a mystery to me. How he will get his money back either for himself or the Mexican Government I cannot see. I suppose it will be put into the amount already on file as Mexican claims. They call that diplomacy. That's a good business to learn, diplomacy; that is, if it pans out that way all the time.

CONDITION OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Senate is away behind the House in its work. But the threatened dead-lock on the Supervisors' clause in the General Legislative Appropriation bill is at hand. Hale has said that they never will consent to have them repealed. This assertion was met by derisive laughter on the Democratic side.

Hale is the smoothest man on the Republican side. His coat is buttoned up to his chin and he looks quite clerical. He and Conger, the great objector from Michigan will conduct the dead-lock or the filibuster. It will be like going around the whirlpool. After every new piece of business a motion to adjourn is in order. Any trifling motion is new business, and a motion to adjourn is again in order, and just there lies the point where any one disposed to delay matters can get his work in. Both sides look at each other approaching that not altogether amiable dispute in a way that seems to indicate that "one's afraid and t'other dar'sent." Atkins hastily moves to reconsider and lay on the table so as to clinch his work. When they come to the amendment for the Bureau of Education Atkins and Garfield are tellers. Garfield springs to his place, and as he passes down the aisle he beckons his hand to the Republicans, "Come down and vote." They do come. Then our side comes. Some one imitates Garfield and they repeat "come brethren," as they go down the aisle.

CROWDING THINGS.

But four days after to-day remain in which to perfect and pass three of the largest bills of the session. The House yesterday took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning which was an hour earlier than the usual time, and within that hour more bills were passed than have been put through for the last two or three weeks. There wasn't a dozen members in the House when they commenced, and they rattled the Senate bills through lively.

It is thought the danger of an extra session is over. They will compromise on the Army bill and come together on all the rest.

The fight in the Senate on the Telegraph bill was as tight and tough as there has been in the Senate. A large lobby under the influence of Dr. Green, the President of the Western Union, clogged the free telegraph bill at every step. Under the amendment put through the Senate all railroad companies are authorized to operate telegraph lines for the public. This will reduce the rate of messages very greatly.

A pair of Government contractors have preferred charges against General W. B. Hazen. Hazen is a son-in-law of Wash. McLean of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and that may account for McLean's lengthy stay here. Hazen is the regular army captain in the Sixth infantry and was for a long time located in the Dacotah country. It will be very singular if anything bad can be fastened on Hazen as he has always been considered one of the most upright officers in the army.

The two rival railroad interests are still here. Strickland Kneass of the Pennsylvania Railroad came over this morning, and the same train brought Huntingdon. They have had some kind of a compromise bill printed, and those interested on either side are figuring on it, but the subsidy business is pretty well down in the heel just now.

The Brazilian subsidy is now before the House for concurrence. It is hid away in the Postoffice appropriation bill. The Conference Committee business is being relied on to help it through, but that dodge is being pretty well understood now.

THE FILIBUSTER.

At three o'clock on Tuesday the House struck the Supervisor section and the struggle began, by the Republicans refusing to vote.

Randall will not let it run on long. At the time the Electoral Commission was passed he declared that all dilatory motions, after a regular set had been put on every motion, to have been exhausted, and that the House was face to face with the proposition to vote on the merits of the measure, and that will be the way here.

Hale takes his and talks to Clymer and Blackburn. Garfield puts on his overcoat and goes out. Randolph Tucker paired with him and won't vote. The Democrats don't like Tucker to do that.

THE BREAK-DOWN.

All of a sudden the Republicans in refusing to vote, had not counted all their men. It required 147 to make a quorum; 143 Democrats voted aye, 3 Republicans no, and Speaker Randall, quickly eyeing the situation, told the Clerk to call him. That made the quorum, and as 144 had voted aye and 3 no, the Supervisor amendment was carried amid the applause of the entire Democratic side.

If Randolph Tucker did come near spoiling it by pairing off with Garfield, when Garfield knew he wouldn't vote if he stayed in the hall, Eppa Hunton saved the day, for when the roll had been called through, and all but the Speaker had voted, he rushed out of the cloak room and voted.

But it was Randall's quickness that put the thing through. Hale was so mad at the unexpected turn things had taken he hopped in half a dozen motions about adjournments and lay on tables, but the charm was broken. All filibustering after the main point has been passed seems like that part of the play without the star.

The Democratic triumph in the Senate was almost simultaneous with that in the House, the refusal of the Senate to take up the Butler-Conover election case, Don Cameron, Patterson, Matthews and Conover voting with the Democrats. What a howl that will create around Cameron's ears.

Randall, after he had bounced them, went up to within two seats of Hale and squinted at him. It was a dead beat on Hale and the other Republican managers. This filibuster has been expected so long that it comes on them good naturedly. There will not be an extra session and a great advance will have been made in reformatory legislation when Congress adjourns on Tuesday.

J. C.

THE GREENBACK MOVEMENT

Address of the Congressional Greenbackers.

What the New Party Propose to Do—Appeal to Voters to Sustain It.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The following address was issued by the Greenback members elect at their meeting in this city to-day:

To the people of the United States:

The National Greenback representatives, elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, feeling the grave responsibility imposed upon them, have met in consultation, and deem it proper to advise you of the results. The need of a more perfect organization engaged our serious attention as against labor and capital invested in productive and commercial enterprises. The money loaning interest is elaborately and thoroughly organized. This gigantic power embraces the National Administration and Legislature, the machinery and leadership of the Republican and Democratic parties, and more than two thousand National Banks, forming a banking system yet in the infancy of its power, whose operation has transferred the control of issuing and regulating the volume of paper money from the Government, where the Constitution vests it, to these corporations, whose directors are not responsible to the people. Back of this organization, inspiring and controlling it, is arrayed the colossal money power of Europe. It has controlled Legislatures and Executive officers largely, subsidized the press, and endangered the purity of the Judiciary.

By means of usury and appreciation of the value of money by contracting, it has absorbed the accumulated wealth of the nation, and gained a mortgage upon the productive power of the future. The indebtedness of the people, private, corporate, Municipal, State and nation is more than the entire property of the country would bring in money. This indebtedness expresses the immense capital gained by money brokers. Through the terrible pressure of its annual interest, productive and commercial energy have been paralyzed, and the masses of our people have been plunged into the condition of increasing poverty, want and misery, which is embittering them to a degree perilous to the peace of society and the stability of our government.

The agents of the money power have sought to blind the people to spoliations by a false clamor for "honest money," and by the promise of speedy relief through the resumption of specie payments. What they call resumption has come, but the distress intensifies, and the prospect under their policy darkens. We have reached

A DREAD CRISIS.

It is the mission of our party to meet this crisis, and to avert the measureless ruin it threatens. To do this, we must overthrow the powerful and entrenched banking system, and restore to the Government where the fundamental law places it, the sole power to issue money, regulate its value and determine its volume. We must stop the increase of interest bearing indebtedness, and as speedily as possible, in accord with the letter of the original contract cancel that which has accrued. We must secure the volume of a full legal tender money equal to the demands of prosperous productive enterprise.

Ours is a gigantic task. Only by the united efforts of those who suffer can we accomplish it. We are fully convinced that separation from old parties, whose leaders, machinery and press are mostly allied with the money power is demanded. Impelled by this conviction, we have resolved to act together in organizing the next House of Congress, that we may the better secure such legislation as will accomplish the desired result. We are assured that enough members entertaining our views have been elected to hold the balance of power. We propose to wield that power for the sole purpose of embodying our principles in law.

We call upon you to unite in precinct, city, town, county, Congressional district and State organizations for the same ends. We also invite all Greenback and Labor clubs, by whomsoever organized or chartered, to place themselves in communication with their respective county and State organizations, and through them with headquarters of the National Executive Committee in Washington, D. C. We earnestly caution the suffering against all who seek to inspire to disloyal acts or even threats. The treason would be madness, because the ballot is in our hands.

The administration is what the votes of the people have made it, and within two years they can change it by the same peaceful process. The future is full of hope. Our party has gained more than a million votes within the last year, and we are assured from all parts of the nation that the momentum which gave us that unparalleled advance is so increasing as to make success in 1880 certain. Therefore, let not the suffering yield to despair, nor the justly indignant resort to violence.

(Signed) GILBERT DE LA MATYR,
Chairman of the Committee on Address.

THE OLD WORLD.

A Storm in Portions of Italy Causes Much Damage.

France Still Agitated on the Amnesty Question.

A Heavy Draft on the City of Glasgow Bank Shareholders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF DR. BUTT.

LONDON, February 26.—A dispatch from Dublin says: "The disease which a short time since was contracted by Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, has assumed a fatal character, and his death will probably occur in a few hours. Notwithstanding the antagonisms excited against Dr. Butt by a faction in his own party, he has long been one of the most popular men in Ireland. He was a staunch Protestant, but was beloved and honored by the Catholic hierachy, priests and people throughout Ireland. He was born in 1813, and was a descendant of the O'Donnells, ancient chiefs of Tyrconnel. He obtained a scholarship at Trinity College in 1832, and three years after graduated with high classical and mathematical honors. In 1836 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy at Trinity, and in 1848 was called to the bar. He was made a barrister in 1845, and was one of the counsel for the defense of Smith O'Brien, and other Irish patriots who were tried for high treason in 1848, and for the Fenian prisoners in 1865. Curiously enough this eminent Irishman made his first appearance in Parliament as a representative of the English borough of Harwich, in Essex, in 1852, and since then he has been almost continuously in Parliament, sitting as a member for Youghal and for Limerick. He and the late John Francis Maguire were the founders of the Home Rule party, and the real leadership of that party after the death of Maguire remained in the hands of Mr. Butt. At the last election he was returned without opposition, his popularity being so great that no rival cared to appear against him."

Later.—Dr. Isaac Butt is improving, and his physicians have hopes of his ultimate recovery.

AFFAIRS OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

It is understood that there will be a meeting of the creditors of the City of Glasgow Bank in a fortnight, followed by a call for four or five thousand pounds per share, so as to place the estates of all shareholders immediately under the control of the liquidator, and obviate the necessity for a further call. The report from the liquidator anticipates that all the creditors will be paid in full, if, as is believed, the House of Lords confirms the decision of Scotch Judges concerning the liability of trustees for shares registered in their name.

ERIE AND A. & G. W. R. R. AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad bondholders and shareholders is announced for to-morrow to consider the proposals of the trustees for an arrangement with the Erie railway and the propositions of James McHennis against such arrangement. The meeting called by the trustees to consider their report will be held on Friday. The date of the meeting which McHennis will call to separate the Atlantic & Great Western railroad completely from connection with the Erie, and has not yet been fixed.

The widow of Charles Dickens is dangerously ill.

Chas. Peace, a notorious burglar and murderer, recently convicted of the murder of Arthur Dyson, civil engineer, at Bannercross, November 29, 1876, was executed at Leeds on Tuesday. Some days before his execution he confessed he was the murderer of the Manchester policeman, at "Wholly Range," in 1876, for which crime a man named Hobron was sentenced to death but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. The Home Office has begun an inquiry into the case of Hobron.

THE WAR IN ZULULAND.

PROVIDING FOR THE HEAVY EXPENSES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, February 26.—An estimate will be submitted to Parliament for the advance of £15,000,000 for the expenses of the Zulu war. This is on account, and does not purport to represent the entire or any exact proportion of the expenses of the war. A vote is necessary to supply what would otherwise be a deficiency in the budget, which expires the 4th of April.

LETTER OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Prince Louis Napoleon and retinue sail in the steamer Danube from Southampton to-morrow for the Cape to join the British military forces in South Africa as volunteers. The Prince, in a letter to Rouher, announcing his intention of joining the British forces at the Cape, says: "For the last eight years I have been a guest of England. My education was completed in an English military school. I have strengthened my ties of friendship with the English army by taking part in its annual manœuvres. The war at the Cape having assumed a more serious character, I have wished to follow the campaign. I could not refrain from sharing the dangers and fatigues of the troops, among whom I have so many friends. Moreover the time spent in witnessing this struggle of civilization against barbarism will not be wasted for me."

The Government has chartered the steamer Andean to carry a portion of the artillery to the Cape. This is the sixteenth steamer chartered to carry troops and war material to South Africa.

Mail advices from Cape Town explain the recent disaster to the British forces. The Zulus attacked Col. Durnford's column before it reached the encampment where Major Pulleine was in command. Major Pulleine went to the assistance of Colonel Durnford and was himself cut off by the Zulus.

FRANCE.

THE AGITATION ON THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

LONDON, February 26.—A correspondent at Paris, reviewing the French Government's recent concessions on the amnesty question to the extreme Left by the acceptance of modifications introduced by the Committee says: "The Cabinet must clearly say whether it abandons Dufaure's program, and if so, what its program is. Otherwise, it is in danger of losing the support of its old friends without securing new ones. The country wishes to be governed and though the Cabinet does not seem to understand this. Gambetta does. If, when the inevitable struggle arrives between those who support and those who chafe under authority, the Government makes dangerous concessions in exchange for fictitious victories (as on the Amnesty bill), Gambetta will substitute firmness for the Government's weakness, and, at a single stroke, gain that direction over timerous minds which leads to the highest position to which a public man can aspire.

PARIS, February 26.—The report of the resignation of the Prefect of Police of Paris is confirmed. M. Regnault, Prefect of Cherente Inferiure, has been appointed his successor. M. Brisson has been appointed President of the Budget Committee.

SHERE ALI'S HEALTH.

GOVERNOR GENERAL KAUFMANN AWAITING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

TASHKEND, Turkestan, February 23.—There is a decided conflict of evidence here regarding the condition of Shere Ali. The Afghan Ambassadors pretend that they have received, since their arrival at Tashkend, a letter from the Ameer dated three days later than the communication from the Russian military surgeon, before reported. The message to the Ambassadors informs them, so they allege, that the abscess in the Ameer's leg had been opened, and that his cure would be complete and speedy.

Governor General Kaufman immediately assembled a council of doctors, who, after reading the letter of their Russian colleague from Tashkourgan and the technical report accompanying it, declared that the diagnosis was exceptionally clear and categorical, and that full confidence should be placed in it.

General Kaufmann has, consequently, decided to await a fresh communication from the Russian doctor, and also to get further instructions from St. Petersburg, before receiving the Afghan Ambassadors. The reason for this is obvious, as in the event of Shere Ali's death the visitors lose all their quality of ambassadorship until the reconfirmation of their powers by his successor.

END OF THE PLAGUE.

RUSSIA SUFFERING FROM FALSE REPORTS.

NEW YORK, February 26.—A private letter from Moscow dated January 29, and received in this city yesterday, contains the following: "There is a good deal of attention paid by all the newspapers now about the so-called disease, the "black plague,' the symptoms of which have been observable in two or three villages about Astrachan one thousand miles from here. A safe quarantine had been drawn around these places, and everything done to obviate its obtrusion into this or any other country of Europe. Thank God, the fearful disease ended there. Since a fortnight ago we have had little of it, and the constant frost and cold have helped a great deal, still the cry in the outlandish papers is of such a character that poor Russia suffers terribly.

VIENNA, February 26.—A telegram from the Austro German Plague Commissioner, at Tsaritzen, says the Commissioners meet with the greatest opposition from the Russian authorities in the execution of their duties.

Spotted typhus is announced to prevail in Eastern Galica.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 26.—The sale of the *Golos* on the streets has been prohibited, the authorities declaring its plague news false and exaggerated. The *Official Messenger* states a footman here is suffering from a slight attack of the Astrachan disease. Himself and forty-eight of his associates have been isolated and their effects burned.

THE "TWENTY-SECOND" ABROAD.

BANQUET GIVEN AT FLORENCE BY CONSUL CROSBY.

FLORENCE, February 26.—United States Consul Schuyler Crosby gave a banquet on Saturday evening to sixty American gentlemen in honor of Washington's birthday. Many prominent officials of the Italian Government were present, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one for all concerned. It was the first time that Washington's birthday was ever publicly celebrated in Florence.

ITALY.

VENICE OVERFLOWED BY THE SEA.

LONDON, February 26.—A dispatch from Rome reports that the sea inundated a large portion of Venice, Italy. In the Plazza Stanmarco the water was thirty inches deep. The coast from Genoa to Naples is strewn with wrecks. Parma, Piacenza, Milan and Florence were damaged by the storm. The English steamer Silistria has been wrecked at Salerno and eighteen persons drowned.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THERE has been an eruption of ashes from Mount Vesuvius.

A BARK, name unknown, was wrecked at Corunna and 30 persons drowned.

THE outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in Manchester is announced.

FRANCE opposes the Khedive's assuming the Presidency of the Egyptian Council of Ministers. England will support France.

THE North German *Gazette* denounces as inventions the reports attributing to the Emperor remarks unfavorable to President Grevy and the new order of things in France.

THE *Political Correspondence* states there is some excitement at Adrianople on account of the arrival of a number of Bulgarian refugees, and of the recent attack on the Greek Archbishop. The Russian authorities have adopted special precautions against an outbreak.

FEDERAL VERSUS STATE COURTS.

Judge Rives' Startling Charge to a Virginia Grand Jury.

DANVILLE, VA., February 26.—The United States Court for this district met here yesterday morning. Judge Rives read a carefully prepared charge to his Grand Jury, which for bitter partisanship and utter disregard of State's rights has never been equalled. He called the attention of the jurors to the fact that the State Courts were not in the habit of putting negroes upon their juries, and characterized this as a gross violation of the laws of the United States, which demand correction at the hands of the Federal Courts. He then charged them to inquire into the conduct of the State Judges and other officers and to present for indictment any one of them who had violated these laws. His language was harsh and bitter, and almost every word he uttered was an insult to the dignity of the State.

After the charge the prisoners were brought in. General James Field, Attorney General of Virginia, before the cases were called, arose and stated to the Judge that Virginia considered his Court absolutely without jurisdiction, and that this proceeding was an infringement upon her rights, but that he did not now appear to raise or test any question involved in this matter, and only desired a postponement of the cases until he could appear in behalf of the State to the Supreme Court at Washington for such remedy as that Court would grant. The counsel for the prisoners objected to the postponement, but Judge Rives granted it without comment, and the cases are set for April 22, to which day the Court will be adjourned. Judge Rives' charge has excited great indignation.

"Tired of Life."

Many a suffering young girl, anxious mother, or even one passing out of womanhood, will feel a prostration and debility of constitution which makes life insipid and burthensome. There is a cure for all these female ailments; *quick*, *sure* and *permanent*, it will be found in "DR. KEYSER'S MOTHER'S BALM," a medicine prepared with the greatest care and skill, produces no sickness, hinders no work, and is worth millions in health to all who are suffering from any disease peculiar to the sex. Try it. It only costs one dollar, at Dr. Keyser's Office and Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue.

An Opinion of Gen. Early of Virginia.

In reply to an inquiry suggested by a newspaper article, Gen. J. A. Early of Virginia, whose reputation as a legal disputant is second only to his military record, says:

"I know that by the terms of its charter, The Louisiana State Lottery Company is bound to pay, and does annually pay, into the State Treasury $40,000, which is appropriated to one of the noblest charities in America—the Charity Hospital in New Orleans. I found the Company operating under that charter, which has the force of a contract, and under the Constitution of the United States it cannot be interfered with in the prosecution of its business until its charter expires by its own limitation."

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D. O. BARR'S CANDIDACY.

Democratic County Committee Indorses Him for State Treasurer.

He is Instructed to Select His Own Delegates to the State Convention.

The first formal announcement of Mr. D. O. Barr's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer was made at a meeting of the Democratic County Committee on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Barr was authorized, after an earnest discussion, to appoint his own delegates to the State Convention. There has been no call yet for the State Convention, but Philadelphia, Lehigh, Luzerne partially, Bucks, Berks, Schuylkill and Northampton counties have already elected their delegates. The election for State Treasurer will be held in November next.

THE SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

There was a very full attendance at the meeting on Saturday afternoon. Samuel F. Patterson occupied the Chair, and Messrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick and K. T. O'Connor served as Secretaries. Considerable time was taken in calling the roll, and a number of substitutions was made.

Mr. P. Foley then offered the following and moved its adoption:

WHEREAS, The next Democratic State Convention has but one officer to nominate, that of State Treasurer, therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee in convention assembled indorse the candidacy of Daniel O. Barr, Esq., of this county, as a gentleman eminently qualified to discharge the duties of that office, and in doing so pledge him our undivided support, and in substantial recognition of our esteem, hereby authorize him to select from the different Senatorial and Representative districts a delegation of his own choice.

Col. Samuel McKelvey of Sewickley, said this was an innovation on party customs and he hoped the old customs would be adhered to. The committee should carefully consider any new innovations, and while he took no exceptions to Mr. Barr, he still hoped the resolution would be laid on the table.

Mr. Foley—There is only one candidate—State Treasurer—to be nominated at the next Democratic State Convention and it would be useless to call ten different conventions in this county simply to elect delegates to this State Convention. The resolution saves time to the voters and saves expense to the party. Besides, Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt Mr. Barr is the one choice of the Democrats of Allegheny county.

OPPOSED TO ANY NEW PLAN.

Mr. J. H. McCreery said the resolution was a new wrinkle. Such a course as it contemplates was never followed before. The speaker said that while there was no opposition to Mr. Barr it would be better to have the delegates elected in the regular manner, and he claimed the right for his own district to select its own delegates. Calls will go out from several districts even if the resolution be adopted, and the result will be that two delegations from Allegheny county will go to the State Convention at Harrisburg. The speaker hoped therefore that the committee would stick to the old style of doing things.

Mr. James Moran said the committee certainly has the authority to authorize Mr. Barr to select his own delegates, there is no opposition to Mr. Barr's candidacy and he could see no reason for any trouble over the matter.

Mr. P. Foley—I want it distinctly understood that Mr Barr did not authorize this resolution. I have offered it on the ground that if the County Committee has the right to call ten conventions for the Democrats, it also has the right to give Mr. Barr power to appoint his own delegates. The majority rules in all cases and I can't see what right the gentleman (Mr. McCreery) has to make threats that two delegations will be sent to the State Convention from Allegheny county.

Col. S. McKelvey thought the Chairman had no right to entertain the resolution and he should rule it out of order. The duty of the Committee is simply to fix the time for holding the County Conventions.

Mr. McCreery declared that he had made no threats, and the gentleman (Mr. Foley) should not put words into his (McCreery's) mouth. He had spoken for himself, had spoken his own mind and he again reminded the Committee what consequences would follow the passage of the resolution.

POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Chairman Patterson stated that notices had been sent to all members of the Committee explicitly telling them the object. The Democratic County Committees in several different counties have already appointed their delegates to the coming State Convention, so that the committee certainly had the prestige for such action as was proposed. Mr. Patterson also felt positive that the Democracy of Allegheny county would stand by the action of the committee.

Mr. McCreery—Has the committee a right to establish rules for the party?

Mr. Patterson—The interest of the party is invested in this committee, and it can use its pleasure.

Mr. McCreery—Has the committee a right to nominate a ticket?

Mr. Patterson—It has been done and the nominee was elected. [Cheers.] When the committee nominated Mr. Panlson he was elected.

Col. McKelvey—The county committee had nothing to do with it, it was the delegates.

Mr. C. F. McBride said that Mr. Barr deserved the full support of Allegheny county Democrats. The committee has the right to say who shall be its standard bearer, and the Democracy of the county wants a full delegation.

Mr. Semple, from West Bellevue, and Mr. Smith both took the stand that conventions should be called, and at the close of their remarks Mr. Josiah Reymer offered an amendment that the delegates should be elected in the regular way, but that they should be instructed to support Mr. Barr.

The Chairman said the amendment was not germain to the question.

Col. S. McKelvey—I thought the party had got rid of the Barr family, but it appears that it has not.

This statement was greeted with loud and prolonged hisses.

Mr. T. D. Casey replied, answering Mr. McKelvey. He said no man had a right nor a sound reason for attempting to cast odium on the Barr family.

COMPLIMENTARY VOTE TO MR. BARR.

Mr. McCreery now offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee call a Convention in the several Legislative districts, to meet on the 25th day of March, in primary meetings to be held on the previous Saturday (the 22d day of March), the call to be made under the order of the party.

Mr. J. B. Larkins moved to lay the amendment on the table, and another motion was made to lay both resolutions on the table. It was finally decided, however, to take a vote on the amendment, and on this question the yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:

For the amendment	36
Against the amendment	131

So the amendment was lost, and the Chairman's announcement of the vote was greeted with cheers. Mr. Foley then moved the previous question, when Mr. McCreery called for the ayes and nays, but withdrew it before it was put to vote, and the resolution passed without any dissenting voices. The meeting then adjourned.

* * *

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has telegraphed to "Citizen Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, through prompt action of Electoral Commission," to veto the Chinese bill immediately.

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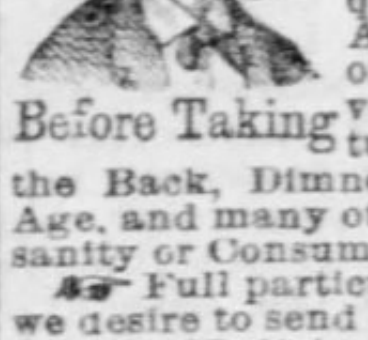

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$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE.
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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 48 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street.
ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Good News to All!
—AT—
C. D. SIMEN'S.

PRICES LOWER AND LOWER!
BARGAINS in Ladies' Shoes,
BARGAINS in Misses' Shoes,
BARGAINS in Men's Boots and Shoes
BARGAINS in Boys' Boots and Shoes,
BARGAINS in Children's Boots and Shoes
AND
BARGAINS in Ladies', Men's, Misses' and Children's Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Children's Rubber Overshoes, 7 to 10½	25c
Misses' " " 11 to 2	30c
Ladies' " " 3 to 7	35c
Men's " " 6 to 11	60c
Men's Rubber Boots	$2 50
Ladies' Lasting Foxed Gaiters....90c and	1 25
Ladies' A. C. heavy Seamless Shoes	85c
Ladies' A. C. heavy strong Shoes	1 25
Ladies' Genuine Calf Shoes	1 45
Ladies' Imt. Goat Side Lace Shoes	1 50
Ladies' Imt. Goat heavy Sewed Lace Shoes	1 25
Ladies' Turkey Mor. High Laced Shoes	1 50
Ladies' fine grain Button Shoes	1 50
Ladies' Lasting Kid Foxed Button Shoes	1 50
Ladies' fine Turkey Mor. Button Shoes	1 75
Ladies' fine Kid Button Shoes	2 00
Children's Red Top Boots, 6 to 9	85c
Youths' heavy Sole Boots, 10 to 13	1 20
Boys' heavy Sole Boots, 1 to 5	1 50
Boys' heavy Shoes, 1 to 5	1 00
Men's heavy Brogans....$1 and	1 25
Men's High Lace Shoes	1 25
Men's B Calf Cong. Gaiters....$1 25 and	1 50
Men's B Calf Box-toe Gaiters, sewed	1 75
Men's A Calf Buckle and Lace Shoes	1 50
Men's Working Boots....$1 65 and	2 00
Men's genuine Calf Boots	2 25
Men's heavy sole saddle seam Kip Boots	2 50
Men's heavy Calf Top Sole Boots	2 75
Men's fine Calf Dress Boots	3 00
Gents' fine Calf Dress Sewed Boots	3 25
Men's Hob Nail and Miners' Shoes	1 45
Men's French Kip Boots	3 00

AND MANY EXTRA BARGAINS, at
78 OHIO STREET,
ja22:TTS&W ALLEGHENY, PA.

HALF PRICE

For Desirable Goods, is the attraction at
37 FIFTH AVENUE. 37

IT BRINGS DOWN A

$2 00	Shirt or Drawers to	$1 00
1 00	Shirt or Drawers to	50c
50c	Shirt or Drawers to	25c
1 00	Chest Protector for Invalids to	50c
1 00	Silk Suspenders to	50c
50c	Worsted Suspenders to	25c
1 50	Pocket-Book to	75c
1 00	Pocket-Book to	50c
50c	Pocket-Book to	25c
2 00	Cuff Buttons or Pin to	1 00
1 00	Cuff Buttons or Pin to	50c
1 00	Kid Gloves to	50c
2 00	Kid Gloves to	1 00
1 00	Silk Finish Gloves to	50c
1 00	Gents' Scarf to	50c
50c	Scarf or Bow to	25c
20c	Jaconet Muslin to	10c
1 00	Black Silk Lace to	50c
50c	Ribbon to	25c
1 00	Corsets to	50c

On our Job Counters: White and Colored Hose, 5 and 10c; Men's and Ladies' Linen Collars, 5c; Infants' Bodies, (old price $1 00), 25c; Sash Ribbon, (old price $1 00), 25c. Cash's Frilling and Magic Ruffle, 25c. Call at once and get the Bargains, at

CARLISLE'S, 37 Fifth Ave.

DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO.
Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS
AND DEALERS IN
FRENCH AND ENAMELLED GLAS

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.
ws&W

PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary Complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

fe22-W&m

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1879—106th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
Or to
H. L. PLUM,
319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
fel2:ews4wc&W4'fel5

☞ **EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—** Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of LETITIA COVENTRY, deceased, late of Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to ROBERT R. COVENTY, Florence, Washington county, Pa.
fe15:6tW

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—
JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.
The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, does General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
ap21:lyW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1879.

THE WEEKLY POST!

Single Subscription	$1.50	per year
In Clubs	1.25	"

(Postage Prepaid by

Extraordinary Inducements

A PREMIUM ENGRAVING
TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1879 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice litery matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

AN ENGRAVING

Will be sent to every Subscriber from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice.

THE DAILY POST

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

OUR TERMS

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THE DAILY POST, per year	$8 00
THE WEEKLY POST, per year	1 50
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER	1 25

Money may be sent by Drafts, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free on application to the office.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF ALL KINDS OF
Winter Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
REGARDLESS OF COST!
To Make Room for Spring Goods.
☞ Call early and reap the Great Bargains which are now being offered at
KALBFELLS'
Central Shoe House,
138 Smithfield Street,
es&Wtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo.
nov13:lyW

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ **A CARD.—TO ALL WHO** are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
no25:eod&Wno30-ly

☞ **DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND** AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

☞ **PRIVATE DISEASES—OF**FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

☞ **NOTICE. — ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.**—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, will be exposed at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in Jefferson township, adjoining lands of Samuel J. Chamberlin, and others, a lot of ground containing 13 acres and 131.9 perches, strict measure, with the buildings erected thereon, belonging to the estate of Wm. H. Stewart, deceased. JOSEPH PAYNE, SARAH JANE STEWART, Administrators.
fe15:3tW

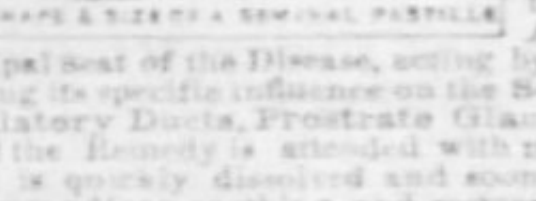
☞ **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an application will be made to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the present session, for the repeal of so much of an act approved the 18th of March, 1816, entitled "An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate four companies for making an artificial road from the town of Washington, in this State, to intersect the Harrisburg and Pittsburgh turnpike road, at or near the town of Bedford," as applies to and authorizes the incorporation of THE ROBBSTOWN AND MOUNT PLEASANT TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

JAMES WOODS,
JOHN VANKIRK,
ALEX. THOMPSON,
CASPER STERNER,
SAMUEL KELLY.
fe5-4tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. **MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE**, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage, causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATTORHŒA.
—THE—
"SEMINAL PASTILLE"



Trade Mark.
SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. ——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5.—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the)

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS
Market and 8th. Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

A BOOK for the **MILLION**
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A competent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a **"Private Medical Adviser,"** on diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and has 600 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
no2-8w&W

RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
my14:&Wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati, O.
del0:d&Wly

A BISHOP'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Remedy for the Socialistic Tendencies of the Age.

Bishop Tuigg Condemns Costly Funerals—Abstracts from His Pastoral Letter.

Rt. Rev. Dr. J. Tuigg, Bishop of the Pittsburgh and Administrator of the Allegheny dioceses, has just published his pastoral letter, which is well worthy of note, since it touches on the live topics of the day. The Bishop first refers to the Lenten season, and after full instruction on the duties during the season discusses the

SOCIALISTIC TENDENCIES OF THE AGE.

The letter says:

In his late Encyclical Letter of December 28th, addressed to the prelates of the whole world, our Holy Father Leo XIII. points out the invading evils that proceed from the Socialistic tendencies of the age, and threaten to undermine the very props of society. He calls on us to strive with all the energy and ardor of our souls, in order that the Catholic doctrines opposed to these evils may be deeply impressed on the minds of all.

The Bishop then suggests the fact that society is but an aggregation of families, speaks of home duties, and adds:

And so, if parents and superiors, by their ignorance, their bad example, or their vices, fail to discharge their duties towards their children, or their subjects, it is not surprising that the latter, growing up under such evil influences, should develop traits of character that sooner or later will render them dangerous or inimical to the common good. If, therefore, our houses of correction, our reformatories and penitentiaries are crowded, if vice stalks fearlessly even in high places, if confidence, necessary between man and man, is all but destroyed, if communistic ideas are now so prevalent, and if so many souls are lost, and so many alas are lost annually to the Church, it is to the home circle that, in most cases, we can trace the cause, and it is there we must apply the remedy.

Bishop Tuigg strongly condemns the marriage of Catholics to Protestants; directs the priests of both dioceses to give full and explicit instructions against the same; condemns secret societies among Catholics and then

DENOUNCES EXPENSIVE FUNERALS.

On this point the pastoral letter says:

We cannot refrain from expressing our decided disapprobation of the useless expenditure that generally characterizes the burial of the dead. Whilst a reasonable and becoming external respect for departed relatives and friends is not at all out of place, it is certainly beyond the limits of propriety to indulge on such mournful occasions in an extravagant display which lasts but a few hours, and in many instances entails heavy debts, the payment of which causes great anxiety and serious privations to the surviving members of the family. That is a false notion which estimates the worth of the deceased or the respect due to their memory by the richness of the floral tributes, the elegance of the funeral casket, or the number of carriages in the procession. These rather indicate pride in the living but they are of no service to the dead.

We have noticed with pleasure that the custom of private interments is being gradually introduced. This is a move in the right direction, and we trust it will become universal. Whatever may be said of those outside the Church, Catholics at least have no excuse for such senseless extravagance. They are aware that the best respect which they can pay to their deceased friends does not consist in a useless display over their inanimate bodies, but in doing real service to their immortal souls. It is a lamentable fact that the dead are quickly forgotten, and that we are too prone to neglect in their regard the obligations that are imposed by friendship, by gratitude, by charity and by justice.

* * *

BECAUSE a person has a Cough it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a disposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases then it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a medicine scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world wide reputation. MWS

Plum Township.

'Squire Connor of Plum township, has been re-elected Justice of the Peace for the third term. When it is recollected that this township is politically opposed to Mr. Connor, it will be seen that he stands exceptionally high with the voters in that section.

The following ticket was successful at the recent election:

John A. Connor, Justice of the Peace, third term.

Andrew Jack, Justice of the Peace, first term.

John McElwain, Assessor.

Ephraim Hays and R. F. Logan, Assistant Assessors.

H. R. Hunter, Supervisor.

J. M. Carpenter, Registering Assessor.

About the Extra Session Scheme.

[Washington (Pa.) Democrat.]

This piece of smartness will cost the people not less than six hundred thousand dollars, and besides that, will oppress them with the notion that their representatives have "put up a job on them," for which there can be no excuse or justification.

We hope no Democratic members will take any part in this scheme. The party cannot afford it, and will certainly repudiate any of its members who join with the Republicans in forcing an extra session at this great cost to the overburdened taxpayers. It was the understanding when the Legislature was elected that there was to be no session next year. The members accepted office impliedly pledging themselves to such a policy, and if they should repudiate this pledge it would dishonor them.

The Human Lungs.

We heard of a poor woman a few days ago who had spent all she was worth upon doctors to obtain a cure of an obstinate disease of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and finding herself still in a worse condition than ever; reading one of Dr. Keyser's essays, and learning the great value of his LUNG CURE, she applied to the Doctor, whose skill in these cases is without a parallel in the ways of medicine. In a short time her cough lessened, her health gradually grew better and her face once more resumed the glow and animation of life and health. For particulars apply to the Doctor at his Laboratory and Consulting Office, 240 Penn avenue. d&W

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN
From One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WEDNESDAY'S DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Wearied and tired out, the House, at nearly midnight last night, struck the section amended, or to be amended, by the repeal of the United States Supervisors. Hale had asked for a parley the night before and this morning he came up to the scratch with his point of order that it was new legislation, etc., and then rode into the attention of the House a speech beginning in a very stately style. "The Democratic caucus," says Hale, "has assumed more control over public affairs than the Committee of Public Safety in France."

"The other side," continues Hale, "seeks to put the expense of an extra session upon us—we cannot and will not endure it." He continued in this taunting manner.

Milt Southard of Ohio, a man who talks very little, replied.

Hale has the advantage of Southard inasmuch as he speaks *ex cathedra* for his side. Southard don't venture so much.

The interest on the Democratic side does not seem to be so deep as it should be on a measure they intend to force through. But they don't intend to force it through. There is a break in their ranks. The argument goes on, however, and the feeling gets bitter. The plea of the Republicans is that if the Supervisor law is repealed none of the Southern States have laws of their own that will protect the colored voters, and that these Supervisors are necessary witnesses to the fraud, if any, at Southern elections. The argument of the Democrats was that it was expensive and interfered unnecessarily with elections. Judged on these two arguments it does not strike the ordinary mind that they will get it repealed this session. It is curious to see how different questions bring up different men to debate. To-day's question throws up men with prepared minute speeches, who are sprinkled in between the lively, off hand fellows.

Bragg of Wisconsin, a little, slim, sharp-visaged man, but with a pleasant, clear voice, makes a good speech in favor of the repeal. Now Chittenden of New York gets the floor. He is a little, old, gray-haired man, with a very loud voice. He sits in the front row, is a Republican, and talks like as if he was crying all the time. Of course, he is for the continuance of the United States Supervisors. They elect him in New York. He says it is a piece of audacity for the Democrats to ask for its repeal. What as rich a man as Chittenden is need care whether the Supervisors are abolished or not, I cannot see.

But here comes a dose. Kimmell of Maryland, gets into the middle aisle, and with a stateman like bow, but thin, squeaky voice, he essays the eloquent. No good. Such talk as that in favor of a bill would push it back. But he is a good Democrat and I won't say anything more about him. The five minute rule cut him short.

Frye of Maine, an eloquent fellow, gets the floor and wades right into the merits of the question. He said this was not a law for the relief of the South, because the South would be solid for the Democrats, Supervisor or no Supervisor, Marshal or no Marshal; but it was New York that was necessary to have in the next election. It was New York they must carry in 1880, and this bill is sought to be repealed by the friends of Samuel J. Tilden, who knew they must have this law off the books.

Fernando Wood bounced to his feet, but Frye wouldn't listen to any interruption, but pushed on rapidly with his argument, or rather tirade, for such it was.

The loudest applause of the session greeted Frye, as he was rapped down by the Chairman calling time on him.

Now my one-armed soldier from Mississippi comes up, the enjoyable Hooker. The empty sleeve of his left side is pinned in as if he had his hand in his vest. He stands out in the aisle, and his voice, which is clear and authoritative, rings like an officer in command. There is nothing coaxing about Hooker. His looks are the menace of a man thoroughly in earnest, and his words, always well chosen, come rapidly, and his emphasis strikes the ear as the right words. He speaks for the South and of the violation of the law which makes it an offence to station troops within certain distance of the polls. His time is out. Hooker is a powerful man. I would rather hear him talk than almost any man in the House.

PROSPECTIVE DELUGE OF SPEECHES.

The debate has only lasted two hours and the House has been roused up to close attention. The galleries are crowded. The members who are down for speeches on this question are Southard, Bragg, Chittenden, Kimmel, Frye, Hooker, Powers, Henkle, Hanna, Lynde, Baker, Finley, Keifer, Wood, Hazelton, Hayes, Aiken, Conger, Davis N. C., Bayne, Garfield, Chalmers, Cain, Phillips, Dunnell and Cameron.

Keifer of Ohio, a good talker gets in a few good things. He says all the Democrats want is "free fraud in elections." He was loudly applauded on taking his seat. He talked so well I wonder he has not done more at it.

Fernando Wood is next accorded the floor. He says he don't care what becomes of the appropriation; not one dollar shall be appiopriated so far as he is concerned.

GARFIELD AND BLACKBURN.

Garfield swung in and said he: This House is presided over by a man under orders to carry through the orders of a caucus. [Sensation.]

General Ewing was quickly on his feet. "I demand," said he, "that the offensive words of the member be taken down."

Garfield and Ewing, both remarkable looking men, stood and glared at one another. Then Garfield said he meant no disrespect.

Blackburn (in the Chair)—"The Chair is not offended at any remark." Then quietly calling Carlisle to the Chair he walked to his seat. That was a signal that he was to have a little say. When Garfield closed he was welcomed by cheers. Then Blackburn commenced. You could have heard a pin drop as Blackburn proceeded. It was then real exciting. Blackburn was full of fight. Garfield explains in a firm way, and Blackburn hauls in his horns. He is most too full of fight. As applause was the order of the day he, too, was applauded when he sat down.

Aiken of South Carolina, in speaking about the ballot in the hands of the colored man, said he had seen them tie the ballot up in a rag and hang it around their necks until after election.

But here comes Rainey, the colleague of Aiken, who claims the floor. Attention to him is close and marked. He has left his seat and speaks from the aisle near Garfield. When he says the colored men in South Carolina stand by the party who made them men, the Republicans applaud him. He was a little too much excited to speak well, but the members and the galleries looked on him with great interest.

J. C.

[Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1879.—It was a sham battle this morning. The early adjournment last night gave a good chance for rest, and when Randall called the House to order every seat seemed to be occupied.

PARTY STRATEGY.

The Democrats, as if tired out by the previous day's struggle, did not come to the scratch as lively as they might have done. Hale of Maine, was rather anxious. He moved at once to go into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill, which contained the disputed sections about United States Overseers.

Speaker Randall asked Cobb of Indiana if he desired to call up the report of the Committee on the Florida case. Cobb pricked up his ears and dropped to the situation. Randall was throwing out a Legislative line to help the Democracy out of their trouble. They want to make the time for fillibustering on the Overseer's clause as short as possible, and Randall was telling them (the Democrats) how to do it.

"The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Cobb) rises to a question of the highest privilege, that of the right of a member to a seat on this floor," says Randall. Then the Democrats understand the lay, and they all yell for the taking up of the contested seat. Hale says he will antagonize that by the motion he has already, made and calls a division. The division is against them, and he calls for tellers. He is named as one and Cobb as the other, and Blackburn calls out as the Democratic side rise, fill the aisle and file down towards the Clerk's desk, "Fall in, fall in." It was lively. The division was one hundred Democrats to eighty-one Republicans. Conger then snarls yeas and nays. All right say the Democrats, and away goes the long roll. The call is finished, and the Florida case is up. Four hours is all that is allowed for its discussion.

GEN. SHIELDS' SPEECH.

In the Senate as soon as the "morning hour" was over, Voorhees had the decks cleared for old General Shields to make his speech on the Mexican war pensions. Shields disappoints you. His voice is weak and mild. You cannot hear him in the reporters' gallery, only in his loud words, although he has left his seat and come down near the front row where Wallace sits. It is no sensation. Shields is no talker; he has been a fighter, a soldier, brave as the Cid and intrepid as the Czar, I thought he would have thundered a little anyhow, but no, he is as gentle as a sucking dove. It will read well no doubt after Murphy the short hand man gets it all down. Shields the orator don't come up to your idea of Shields the soldier. I have often stopped at the head of that beautiful marble stairway on the Senate side and looked at the battle picture which fills the entire space between the walls. It is the storming of Chepultapec where Shields is the central figure, young Clay, the bright young Kentuck colonel, son of the eloquent Henry has just been wounded, and our troops are pressing on over a pontoon bridge, and up the hill towards the frowning fort. One's imagination goes out to that hot fight and clothes the men and officers who took part in it with all admiration which mankind has ever bestowed upon the heroes of battles.

The Brazillian subsidy scheme is to be tacked on to the Postoffice Appropriation in the Senate and go before the Conference Committee. It couldn't stand on its own legs in the House, so the retiring Republican ringsters in the Senate ring it in on an Appropriation bill. The bill proposes to pay John Roach of Chester, for no one else can compete for it for want of ships—to pay Roach $200,000 per annum for ten years for carrying the mails between the United States and Brazil.

But $1,200 is now paid for that service. This bill gives $30 per mile for that service. The Postmaster General has time and again reported against this scheme yet Roach holds on. Beck, the curley headed Scotchman, rattled them over the coals on the impropriety of loading down the Appropriation bills with extraneous legislation. Bayard came to Beck's assistance and wanted to know how you could under the thin guise of carrying the mails, establish a commercial route for goods and passengers, and contract ten years in advance for it. The Brazilian subsidy is for a general commercial purpose and does not belong to the Postal Appropriation bill.

Bailey of Tennessee, said the amendment proposed to give John Roach two million dollars for doing that which is done now for the Government for twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Beck is the solid man in his part of the Senate. "Gentlemen forget," says Beck, "in their anxieties to grant subsidies to Mr. Roach or to Mr. anybody else, that Congress must impose additional taxation on the people, for subsidy means taxation. All the money we give Mr. Roach or Mr. anybody else, has to be gathered by the tax collector from the necessaries of life of the people. Men who are able to pay are not required to pay. Incomes pay nothing, bonds pay nothing, the necessaries of life alone pay taxes, and when we seek to reduce that burden we are told that the Treasury is bankrupt, and Senators hold up their hands and implore us to reduce no further the revenues of the Treasury.

The stake of the season I guess is the Brazilian subsidy. Commodore Garrison was paid a subsidy of $2,000,000, and during all the time he run his vessels trade was not not increased.

The Senate seems to be the corrupt end of Congress now. It used to be otherwise. But it has to run the gauntlet of a Committee of Conference, and Randall will probably see to it that Johny Roach don't set up his end of the committee.

Bayard said he could see great danger in schemes of this kind, both to the form of government and to the morals of our people. Bayard as well as Beck is amiable. "I cannot conceive it to be right," says he, "or safe that you should divert that which is so plainly wrung from all, and for the benefit of all, to the benefit and advantage of a class. Who is to have this preference? The man with the loudest lungs; the man who can concentrate the most influence on Congress. A poor man, without capital, but having skill; a poor man with abundant ingenuity and no means cannot be heard here, and he makes no approaches here. Strange to say the beggars from our Treasury for subsidies are almost without exception our millionaires. In this Government," continued Bayard, "we must declare the doctrine that we cannot divert the money collected from all to the benefit of an individual or a few."

Bayard is a big man; there is no rubbing that out.

J. C.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Washington's birthday, or, as Senator Joe Warren used to say, Birthington's wash-day, has passed without note particularly. The departments closed up allowing the clerks to parade the streets with their wives, or somebody else's wife, it doesn't matter much here, but the two houses of Congress staid in session, and to the casual observer, did little else than call the roll.

THE MORNING HOUR.

They have a funny space of time they call the "morning hour" every day, in which it is supposed any business not down on the bills and anything commenced in the morning hour must be finished in the morning hour, it being continued from day to day. Any dilatory motion, such as uselessly calling the roll of yeas and nays on any question may exhaust the morning hour, and whilst the morning is being occupied a call for the "regular order" upsets it and they go on with the consideration of public or private bills that may be before them. The tactics this morning was to exhaust the morning hour, and they did it without accomplishing anything but exhaust it—no business. Then the business on the Speaker's table must have a chance, and he clears the table by taking up and referring all bills and reports that have come over to him from the Senate or from any of the departments. The clerk reads the title and the Speaker refers them to their appropriate committee. The clerk has a regular Southern twang to his pronunciation. He says, "Letter from the Secretary of Waw," for war "Letter from Secretary of Waugh."

THE COAL MEN AND THE MILL MEN

are still at it. The coal men got at it early again. They must have got out before daylight. I saw George Miller of Port Perry, in a cab driving towards Speaker Randall's rooms in the capitol. He was met there by young Oliver, the handsome, glib Harry, who had left his comfortable quarters in the Arlington House, and proposed to make an onslaught on Speaker Randall. So Miller was not a moment too soon, as there is no telling what mischief he might have put into the Speaker's head. Randall is a positive fellow, and he turned on the visitors: "Well, Mr. Oliver, are you for the dam?"

"Yes." "Well" said Randall, "I can tell you I am opposed to it. I would blow it clear out of water if I could, and what is more I would blow any engineer out of the service that I caught diverting money to build a dam as has been done in this case."

Oliver—Good morning, Mr. Randall.

Miller took a good laugh at Harry's discomfiture. Few people know how the law was twisted to get the dam started. It appears that the appropriation merely read for the improvement of the channel of the Ohio river, three hundred thousand dollars." Not a word about a lock and dam. The engineers and the Secretary of War conjured up the dam business, and commenced an improvement which they knew would cost millions.

Merrill last night contended that it was only intended as a harbor improvement. When William H. Smith turned on him and said it was nothing but an experiment, that no river in this country big or little had ever been improved, or damaged by these moveable dams, Merrill said nothing. I would like to see a moveable dam tried on the Yough. It would be a moveable dam for certain. When I come to think of it there has been several moveable dams on the Youghiogheny. They moved out when the ice from Turkey foot and Jacob's creek came gouging down, but they never came back again. That would be the way with the Tom Davis Island obstruction.

COAL MEN'S ARGUMENT.

The coal men put it pretty pointedly in their reasons filed this morning before the Senate Committee.

First—They say the question has been repeatedly voted down in Congress.

Second—The proposed dam is an experiment with doubtful questions as to its practicability, which should not be tried on a great national highway like the Ohio.

Third—That the work of building the dam will greatly interfere with the navigation of the river whilst it is being constructed.

Fourth—The mechanical complications of the proposed dam are such as to render it exceedingly liable to become disarranged, and should that occur in the boating season it would be a complete embargo on shipments of all kinds.

Fifth—That the system of towing in use on the Ohio is peculiar to that stream, and the cheapest transporeation in the world will be seriously interfered with by the proposed dam.

Sixth—The almost unanimous opposition of those engaged in the transportation trade on the river should be conclusive evidence against the improvement.

Seventh—One-fourth the money required for the construction of the dam if expended for the improvement of the Harbor of Pittsburgh, would give a depth of water amply sufficient for all practicable purposes.

They conclude their appeal by asking for a commission of engineers (not Army or Government engineers) to investigate the subject. The statement is signed by J. M. Schoonmaker, President of the Coal Exchange, and a committee of the Steamboatmen's Association.

The Don Cameron amendment, which restores the appropriation, will, I think, be put on in the Senate. The House will disagree, the Senate will insist and ask a committee of conference, three from each branch; the first set will disagree and a second and a third set will be appointed, and the amendment will go under.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Some pretend to think that the whole River and Harbor bill will be killed in Conkling's Committee in the Senate; that Conkling is opposed to it and wants a commission to inquire into the whole matter. But I think differently, and for this reason: There are too many members of the House interested in that bill to have it fail. That was proved by the strong vote by which it passed. The members from the States which favor it will rush at their Senators to put it through. A Senator is more likely to go the way the members from his State want him to go than otherwise, and they will put it through in spite of Mr. Conkling. Conkling's opposition has been of late the surest sign that the thing was going the other way. Since the defeat he got on the New York appointments he has not amounted to much when he appealed for votes. I heard him on the Census bill plead like a cripple, but the Senate paid no attention to him. I listened to him on the Chinese bill, but he couldn't make an impression, so now I think if he butts his head against the River and Harbor bill it is a pretty good sign that it is going through. I guess it is a big fraud all the way through. That seems to be the impression in the Reporters' gallery, and among many of the members.

It looks funny to see Wallace, the Western Senator, offering two amendments to increase the appropriations to the Delaware, and Cameron, the Eastern Senator, taking charge of the Western Pennsylvania interests. They have a legislative French four which would confuse any ordinary mortal.

PERSONAL AND POINTED.

The House wrangled all day on some greenback resumption amendment, to which Ewing, Kelley, Garfield and Chitten spoke. Garfield said the discussion on the Resumption act reminded him of some flood that occasionally washes a graveyard and turns out a lot of old skeletons.

Phil Collins and William V. M'Grath are here looking after the Brazilian loan subsidy in the House. The Senators who voted for it this time against the expectations of most everyone were: Anthony and Burnsides, Rhode Island; Ben Hill, Ingalls of Kansas, Jones of Florida, Lamar of Mississippi, and Windom of Minnesota.

Orville Grant is still running around here holding his head to one side. There is an attendant with him all the time. The city has been crowded with excursionists from all quarters.

Judge Orvis of Centre, is here. His first visit to Washington he told me. Wallace had him in on the floor of the Senate.

Morg Wise is also present. I expect he is learning how to raise points of order. That's a plentiful plant in the settin' out but not many of them come to much. However they are a good thing to raise especially that one which lets in the novel inquiry if "a motion to adjourn is not alway in order." Oh there be statesmen who can wring the jaws of a cast iron monkey with laughter at their antics, on parliamentary usages.

Hon. Alex. Cochran is here helping the friend of his father-in-law, Capt. Eads, through with his little Jettie bill.

J. C.

Mercer County All Right.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

MERCER, PENN'A., February 22.—The coalition formed in the several districts of this county has resulted in a majority for Anti-Ring voters of not less than 1,000. In this borough Captain C. W Whistler, the National-Democratic candidate for Burgess, has 118 majority with the same total vote that gave Hoyt fifty majority last fall. S. H. Miller, has gone to Harrisburg to consult Quay, but neither Cameron nor Quay will be able to make anything out of this county but a minority. The voters can breathe easier now that the gang who have bought and sold public office for the past fifteen years have been reduced to a minority by the concerted action of the people with the Democratic party.

X.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATION.

The Movement for the Old Democratic Ticket.

Is It Not a Matter of Duty, Patriotism and Expediency?

The Albany correspondent of the New York *Sun* has been going over the Presidential question, as regards the contest of 1880, with the leading men at Albany. He reports the following as the views of a prominent gentleman who thoroughly understands the details of National and State politics:

"If the Convention were to be held tomorrow, Governor Tilden would be nominated on the first ballot. There is really no available man in the field. A Western man is out of the question. There is no great difference of opinion between Judge Thurman and Governor Hendricks but this makes their personal rivalry all the more intense and bitter. Each is strong enough to defeat the other, but neither can carry the Convention. It is admitted that New York is the pivot of the campaign, and it is worse than useless to carry New York with a Western man. The chances are that Grant will be the Republican candidate. In spite of his record, he possesses an influence hard to define, but nevertheless apparent in solid business circles. The bankers and merchants of New York would readily raise a million dollars to elect him against any candidate on the Democratic side who was infected with the Ohio idea. They raised more than that in 1872 to defeat Horace Greeley. But in 1876 their faith in Samuel J. Tilden was so great that, to say the least, they occupied a neutral position. They would not pay out their money to elect Hayes against him. The Democracy is weaker now than it was in the last Presidential campaign. The decline in its strength is measured pretty accurately by its departure from the policy which Mr. Tilden embodied. The major part of the politicians are practical men, and, as they appreciate the situation, they want to recall him to the leadership of the party.

"There will be a great fight in Ohio in October, with the prospects favoring Republican success. If the Democrats should carry that State, then they might make a combination with the South for the Presidency and leave New York out of their calculations. If they are beaten, and if New York gives a Democratic majority in November, 1879, there will be only four possible candidates for the Democratic nomination—Horatio Seymour, Thomas F. Bayard, George B. McClellan, and Samuel J. Tilden. Of these Seymour is in most respects the strongest, but he will not run. He has lately reiterated his purpose never again to accept an office, and he means what he says. McClellan is a West Pointer, and he is prejudiced in favor of a large standing army. If Grant is the Republican nominee, it would upset the Democratic argument to run a soldier against him. Bayard is an admirable man, scholarly and statesmanlike, but he possesses few elements of political strength. He represents nothing. He comes from a State which is too small to figure as a factor in the problem. He is ranked as a Southerner rather than a Northerner (that is against him), and, while he is an excellent Senator, he has thus far given no evidence of his aptitude for leadership. You see, the four candidates are reduced to one, and Tilden is that one."

"But what are the elements of Tilden's positive strength?"

"Why, he is the only man whose nomination would mean anything. If the Democratic party were the ruling power, he is the last man who would be selected. Polk and Pierce, political nonentities, were two Presidential products of a period when all that was wanted was to hold the vote which we already possessed. But we must make converts now, or we are lost. We must appeal to the aggressive sentiment of the country in favor of retrenchment and reform. Tilden does it. Nobody else does. Look at his record. He was named for Governor in 1874, when the chances were two to one that Dix would be re-elected. If anybody had predicted then (and it was only six weeks before election) that Tilden would have a majority of more than 50,000 he would have been considered crazy. But he had the majority. When he entered on his duties his enemies said that he was old and paralyzed, and could never raise a hand against the corruption that then ran riot in Albany. The Canal Ring was never so bold or insolent as on the 1st day of January, 1875. The amendments to the Constitution forbade appropriations through special legislation. This was held by some to cut off the jobs in the way of extraordinary repairs. But the Canal Ring interpreted it in their own favor. They saw in it a chance to lump their pickings after the manner of the New Capitol appropriations, and in a solemn conclave with the best legal talent in the State to advise them, they decided that the amendments had improved their prospects of plunder. But within three months Tilden slew the Canal Ring, taught the Democratic Assembly and the Republican Senate their duties, and put in full operation his policy of reform. During the two years' term he reduced the taxes by nearly one-half, and he purified the whole atmosphere of politics. He called around him the best men in the State—Horatio Seymour, Charles O'Conor, William Cullen Bryant—men of both parties, who, knowing him intimately, trusted him implicitly. He cleansed every department of the Government. In case of a Canal Auditor who had been shaving the claims which the law required him to pay, he appointed a man whose honesty and vigilance are unyielding. Tilden made it unsafe to steal. The whole country quickly saw that he was the man for the Presidency. Few of the politicians liked him, but the people wanted him, and they had their way, as they usually do."

"But did not Mr. Tilden weaken himself by his failure to assert his right to the Presidency after the election of 1876?"

"He did assert his right. He believes in the force of law and not in the law of force. He is almost the only man in the Democratic party who did not lose his head during the Electoral conspiracy. He saw that the Republicans were powerless to carry out their plot unless they could fool the Democrats with some trick of compromise, or could enforce their absurd doctrine that the presiding officer of the Senate is the sole judge of the returns. To guard against the latter contingency Mr. Tilden caused to be prepared an elaborate pamphlet, citing all the precedents of the Government, and demonstrating conclusively that the two Houses of Congress must pass upon the Electoral vote of each State. This was made so plain that a large number of Republican Senators, headed by Mr. Conkling, adopted Tilden's view of the question, and put it out of the power of Ferry of Michigan, to usurp functions which did not belong to him. But when that danger was averted another arose. The Electoral Commission trap was set, and as it was baited with an appearance of fairness, nine-tenths of the Democratic party fell into it. Tilden saw what the outcome of it would be from the first, and he warned his friends against it. He knew that when a step was taken outside the limits of the Constitution the wrong and not the right would triumph. But the other Democratic leaders were blind, and while they charged him with delay they rushed madly forward to their own destruction. It would puzzle Tilden's severest critic to tell what he did in that controversy which he ought to have omitted, or what he omitted which he ought to have done."

"How will the investigation of the cipher telegrams affect his chances?"

"That investigation will benefit him without doubt. Senator Conkling was shrewd enough to see it before the Committee began its work. When the dispatches were first printed they seemed to implicate Tilden. It was hard to understand how his nephew and his friends could be engaged in such business while he was kept in ignorance of it. The testimony not only clears up this apparent mystery, but it makes other points clear. The people understand now that Tilden could have had the Presidency if he had chosen to buy it, or, to use his own words, 'ransom it from the felons.' But he would not participate in an auction where the great office to which he was elected was knocked down to the highest bidder. Nobody can read the testimony taken before the Potter Committee without thinking better of Tilden than before."

"Has Tilden many enemies in the Democratic party?"

"Yes. All positive men make enemies. Policies which attract the people and promote the general welfare are always carried out at the sacrifice of individuals. But Mr. Tilden has fewer enemies now than he had in 1876. He carried the Convention then on the second ballot by a two-thirds vote. In the next Convention, in addition to his former strength, he will probably command the support of two most important States which opposed him at St. Louis—Pennsylvania and Indiana. In Pennsylvania the feeling in his favor is very strong. The Tilden party there not only embraces the men who followed the lead of Speaker Randall in the last State Convention (and who were a minority then), but it also counts among its most active workers scores of those upon whom Senator Wallace depended for support. If you care to make inquiries at Pittsburgh you will get further light on this subject.

"In Indiana the feeling is not so much in favor of Tilden as of the old ticket, Tilden and Hendricks. Governor Hendricks is wise in his day and generation. He sees that if a Western man is nominated, or even voted for in the Convention, it will not be he. It will be Thurman more likely. He wants to be President, of course, but failing that he wants to be Vice President. He is no longer to be counted in the list of Tilden's rivals. He met that gentleman for the first time at Saratoga in July, 1876, a few weeks after the Convention. He approached him in no friendly spirit, for he looked upon him as the one man who had stood between him and the fulfilment of his highest ambition. But in the course of a protracted conversation, extending over more than four hours, Governor Hendricks' feeling toward Governor Tilden underwent a noticeable change. He saw revealed those high qualities of a great mind, which made Tilden the legitimate leader of the Democracy. He began to see, what thousands of others have seen, that whosoever casts his fortunes with Tilden is safe; that he was serving with a leader who will never be diverted from his purpose by the flattery of his friends, or driven off by the threats of his enemies. In brief, Hendricks, who had come in a somewhat unhappy frame of mind to meet a rival, went away reasonably well satisfied with the work of the convention. After that Tilden and Hendricks labored harmoniously, and the election return in New York and Indiana showed that they labored to some purpose. They will not be enemies hereafter. Occupying the second place on the ticket, Hendricks will still keep his name before the public, and at the same time gratify his long-standing grudge against Ohio. In 1868, when Pendleton's friends found that he was virtually out of the race, if they had turned in and given Hendricks a hearty support, he might have been nominated for President. Even in 1876, if it had not been for the old Bill Allen division, he would have stood some chance. As it is, he means to get even with his Western rivals. With the friends of Tilden and Hendricks united in favor of the old ticket, do you not see that the movement will be irresistible."

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting for Organization at Washington on Saturday.

The Committee Sanguine of the Future.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The Democratic National Executive Committee met here this morning at the Arlington House. Seventeen States were represented as follows:

Arkansas—Senator Garland.
Connecticut—Senator Barnum.
Georgia—George T. Barnes.
Indiana—Austin H. Brown.
Kansas—Isaac E. Eaton.
Kentucky—H. D. McHenry.
Mississippi—Representative Money.
Maryland—Orlando Horsey.
Missouri—Representative Frost.
New Hampshire—Hon. Frank Jones.
New Jersey—Hon. Stiles Ross.
Rhode Island—N. Van Slick.
Tennessee—Hon. John F. House.
Virginia—Senator Armstrong.
West Virginia—Hon. Ben Wilson.
Massachusetts—Frederick O. Prince.
Pennsylvania—William L. Scott.

Mr. Prince, the Secretary, read several letters and proxeys, and an informal discussion was had as to the relations between the Congressional Committee and the National Committee. It was agreed to hold an adjourned meeting in the evening, to which the Congressional Committee are invited.

W. L. Scott says the Congressional Committee will be invited to act as an auxiliary committee to the National Committee, and if they don't like that they need not act at all. Mr. Scott says the people seem to be in favor of Tilden, while the wire-pullers or pretended leaders were opposed to him.

J. C.

[By Associated Press.]

At the morning session the National Committee passed the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to invite the Congressional Committee to appoint an Executive Committee to act as auxiliary to the Executive Committee of this body in all political matters.

Afterward the Executive Committee met, and voted that the Congressional Committee be requested to appoint an Executive Committee for the purpose mentioned in the above resolutions. During the morning talk Mr. Eaton of Kansas, urged the desirability of doing a variety of things to aid the local Democracy of Ohio, Illinois, Kansas and other States next fall, but the committee decided that it was neither wise nor politic to interfere with State elections.

At the evening session it was voted that John G. Thompson of Ohio, be appointed Assistant Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, and that Duncan S. Walker be appointed Assistant Secretary. Is was also voted that the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee be established at Washington. Colonel Isaac E. Eaton of New York, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee caused by the resignation of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and the National Committee then adjourned to meet again February 23, 1880, the 22d next year coming on Sunday.

THE Kansas House of Representatives by a vote of eighty-seven to ten has declared that it is in favor of the "double standard" of gold and silver. By a vote of fifty-seven to forty-three it has passed a resolution in favor of abolishing the national banks and substituting greenbacks for bank notes.

How to Get Sick:

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column. fe22:2wW

A THIRD PARTY.

What the Greenbackers Propose in the Next Congress.

Their Caucus at Washington on Saturday.

(Washington Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

WASHINGTON, February 22.—It is settled to night that there will be a third party in the next Congress. The Representatives-elect to the Forty-sixth Congress of the National party have perfected to-day a thorough organization, and have pledged themselves to stand together in that organization in the next Congress. The exact language of their resolution, which was offered by Congressman-elect De La Matyr, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we now pledge ourselves that we will stand together in the National Party Organization in the organization of the next House of Representatives, and maintain our party organization."

This was adopted unanimously, by a rising vote of twelve Congressmen-elect, who were present at to-day's conference. These twelve were Messrs. Murch and Ladd of Maine; E. Moody Boynton of Massachusetts; Seth H. Yocum and Hendrick B. Wright of Pennsylvania; De La Matyr of Indiana; Forsythe of Illinois; Ford of Missouri; Weaver and Gillette of Iowa, and Russell of North Carolina. These twelve, therefore, stand pledged to act outside of both the old parties; and, in addition to these, Chairman Dewees of the National Executive Committee, has written pledges from nine more, most of whom will be here before the conference adjourns, promising to support the National party organization. In other words, twenty-one members of the next House stand pledged to stand together as the representatives of a third party, and to contest the organization of the next House. The full significance of this is simply that these twenty-one men can dictate the organization of the next House, and very largely shape its legislation if they hold together and are properly led. Every one of the gentlemen in attendance at the conference now sitting asserts most positively that the National Congressmen-elect will hold together, and that they are not mistaken in their claim of twenty-one members elect. "We can depend upon our men," said De La Matyr, to-day. "We hold the balance of power; we can control the organization of the next House, and we mean to do it," said Murch. "I am greatly pleased," said Chairman Dewees; "our condition is better than I expected. I had written guarantees of all these men before, and felt certain of their position; but the newspapers have asserted so positively that we were counting men who were not with us, that I confess I was worried. Now, I am sure that the rising vote to-day meant business." "Our action to-day," said another, "is the most important political move which has been made for years. We have ceased to be a mob, and have become an organized party, with a million and a quarter of votes behind us. This is the entering wedge which will disrupt both of the old parties." "Do you intend to nominate candidates for the offices of the next House?" was asked of another. "Most certainly we do," was the reply. "We shall nominate our men and stand by them. Either of the other parties can vote for them if they want to." "Will you nominate a candidate for the next Presidency?" "Undoubtedly. Why should we not? And I tell you we shall elect our candidate. We shall carry Maine and Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and nearly all the Southern States."

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The managers of the Conference showed their wisdom to-day by getting down to business at once, and doing what they had to do without wrangling or delay. A temporary organization was effected with De La Matyr in the chair. On motion of Mr. Weaver of Iowa, a committee of four on Order of Business was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Weaver of Iowa, Murch of Maine, De La Matyr of Indiana and Russell of North Carolina. The committee reported speedily, and the Conference smoothly and rapidly followed the course mapped out. Weaver was elected Permanent Chairman, and Colonel Crandall of Philadelphia, and James Buchanan of Indiana, Secretaries. A variety of communications were then read and referred to Chairman Dewees of the Executive National Committee. On motion of De La Matyr all the National-Greenback members elect to the Forty-sixth Congress were made the Congressional Committee of the National party and on motion of De La Matyr, Murch was elected Chairman of this Congressional Committee, and Col. Crandall, Secretary. On motion of Mr. Boynton, an Executive Committee, consisting of the Chairman and four other members elect, was decreed. Murch, De La Matyr, Russell, and Weaver were named as this committee, and on motion of Boynton it was empowered to choose its own Secretary. Then De La Matyre's resolution, pledging their mutual fealty to the National party, was passed unanimously, as stated above. A communication was then read from T. J. Durant, transmitting a budget of documents from Peter Cooper, and a similar vote of thanks was returned. The last act before adjourning was to appoint Messrs. De La Matyr, Russell, Durant, Dewees, Ford, Buchanan, Boynton and Murch a committee to prepare an address to the people. After adjournment the doors were thrown open and the members elect and prominent Greenbackers present held a love-feast and listened to a general discussion of Greenback doctrines until five o'clock, when the members elect and Chairman Dewees and Secretary Crandall wended their way to General Butler's house, where they discussed a good dinner and the situation conjointly. The proceedings to-day were marked with entire unanimity; and what is an unusual thing at a political convention, there was an utter absence of tippling. The presence of Hendrick B. Wright of Pennsylvania, at to-day's conference, settled the mooted question of whether he will act with the Democrats or Nationals. The next meeting of the Conference will be held at ten o'clock Monday morning, and meanwhile the several committees appointed to-day will meet, organize and confer.

Daring Tramps.

One day last week a gang of thirteen tramps boarded a freight train at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, tied the conductor in a box car and compelled the engineer to run the train according to their bidding. They said they wanted to go to Lewistown, and did not allow the train to stop or even slacken speed through Huntingdon. When the train arrived at a point between the two railroad bridges, about three miles west of Lewistown, the watchful tramps espied a large party of men awaiting their arrival, and so a halt was ordered that they might quit the train, scatter, and make their escape. News had been sent to the railroad authorities who had the force on hand to arrest the tramps. The force of men followed the daring vags, finally captured them and escorted them to the Lewistown jail.

It is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn-out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial."—(Father.)

fe22:2wW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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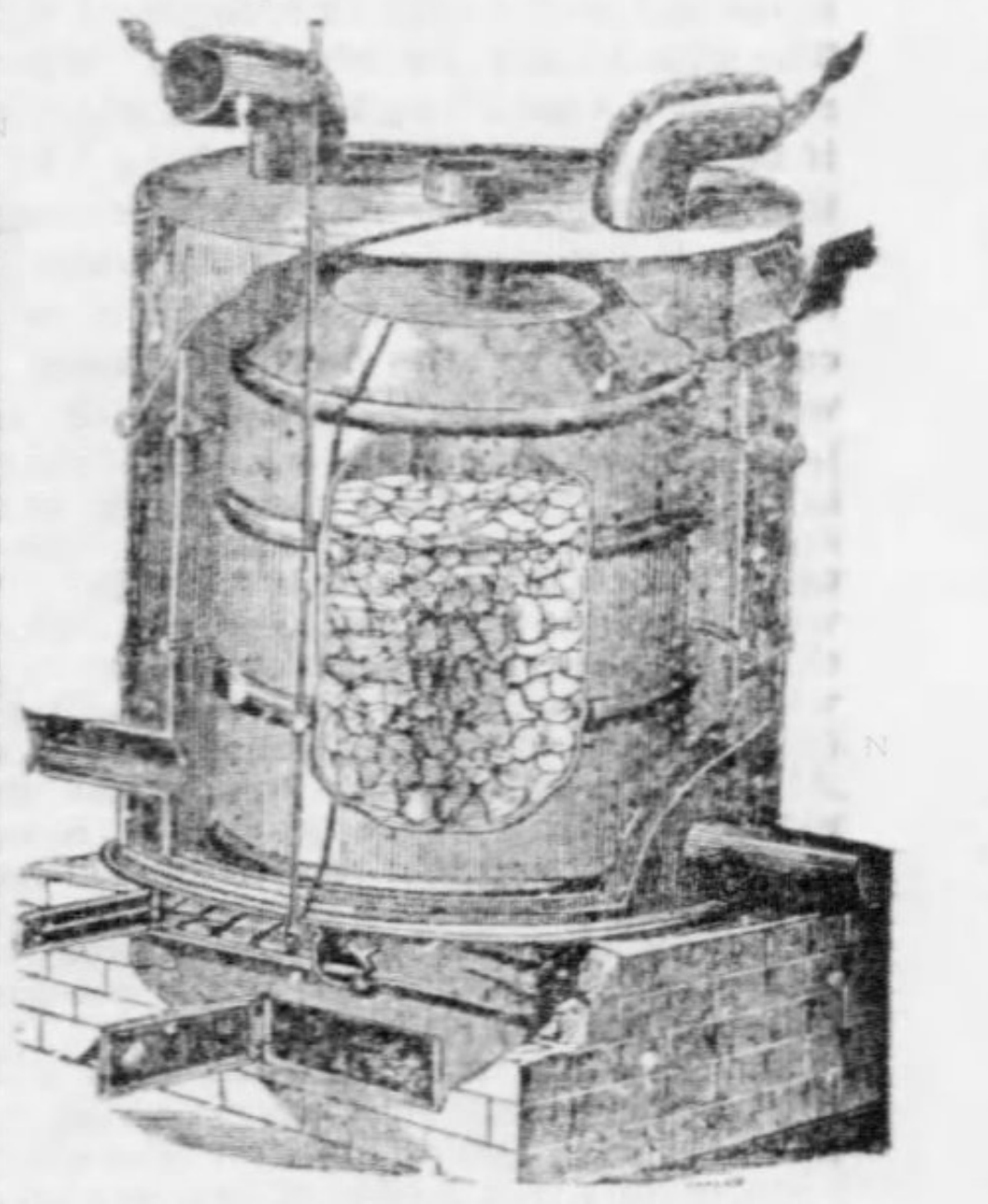

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se28:TTS&W1y

A MAIL ROBBER.

And How He Suicided at Philadelphia on Monday Last.

In Philadelphia on Monday last, P. R. Ferguson, late chief local agent in the Post office Department, arrested in December last and awaiting trial for plundering mail pouches committed to his care, died in his cell in the county prison from a dose of prussic acid, administered by his own hand. Ferguson, whose antecedents were honorable, was a native of New Jersey. In 1876 he entered the postal service, and soon was appointed the regular local agent for Philadelphia. He had full charge of the reception of mails from and to the South and West, and had an office at the West Philadelphia depot. He was caught in the usual way by decoy letters. This is the

STORY OF HIS DETECTION.

Everything being in readiness to trap Ferguson, on December 5 a letter addressed to Mr. Plum, containing four one-dollar bills, the numbers of which had been taken by three persons, was dropped into the box at the West Philadelphia depot, as was customary among business men and others who had letters to mail after the boxes had closed at the Postoffice. Ferguson's business was to open the depot box and make up a separate pouch of such letters. He was seen to take out the letters, but the Plum letter never reached the mail car. Half an hour afterward one of the Postoffice employes accosted Ferguson for change for a fifty-dollar bill. He was known to have that much money. "Why, Lord," he exclaimed, "I never saw so much money." "Well, then change a two-dollar note," said the other man. Ferguson produced four one-dollar notes from the right pocket of his vest, then took the two-dollar bill and put it and the remaining one dollar notes into his left pocket. The notes he had given in change were taken to the Special Agents and it was found that they were of the marked lot.

Not long afterwards Henderson, the Special Agent, walked into Ferguson's room and demanded the two notes he had taken from the Plum letter and put into his left pocket. He denied having them, but finding the agent determined handed them out. They were the other marked notes. Agent Barrett strode in, and Ferguson exclaimed: "It's all up with me. I'm done for. It's the first time I ever did such a thing." He sat nervously rolling up a slip of newspaper which enclosed something. Suddenly he threw it from him behind his desk. "What's that?" inquired the officers. "Oh! it's nothing." "We'll see if it's nothing," they said. It was picked up and unrolled. There were hree letters inside that had been opened and rifled of $5 altogether.

THE SUICIDE IN PRISON.

Ferguson, in the County Prison, had for a mate Jonathan Hughes, a tall, reckless sort of a fellow, who was sent down to await trial for passing counterfeit coin. Hughes told Dr. Butcher yesterday that five weeks ago, being then thrown into an involuntary companionship with Ferguson, he noticed him stealthily take from his coat or vest a small phial containing a colorless liquid and scan it closely. He supposed it to be some sort of medicine and made no inquiries. Several times this was repeated recently. Monday morning Ferguson rinsed out his cup carefully while Hughes was standing at the cell window watching the men removing the snow from the walk. Hughes heard a peculiar gurgle, and turned hastily as he saw Ferguson pouring some of the colorless contents of the two-ounce phial into the cup. "What's that?" he asked. "O, it's only holy water, Hughesey; it's all right," was the answer. Almost as quickly the cup was raised to his lips, the draught swallowed, the cup fell from Ferguson's hand and he tumbled to the floor in a heap. "Good bye, Hughes," was all Ferguson muttered. Hughes perceived a powerful oder of peach kernels. He was dead before the physicians arrived.

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RAILROADING ON ICE.

How The First Northern Pacific Locomotive Crossed the Missouri.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press, Feb., 19.]

BISMARCK, D. T., February., 13,—The passage of the first locomotive over the Missouri yesterday was an event in the history of the Northern Pacific. General Rosser's palace car was crowded with gentlemen who had the pleasure of seeing the affair from as many standpoints as the weather would permit. The first experiment was with a locomotive and two flat cars loaded with iron. The cart went before the horse and glided over smoothly and safely. The triumphant switch engine, when he reached the sand bar, blew his whistle as if he had accomplished something. It was too cold for cheers. We were willing to let the locomotive do the hurrahing. Returning, the engine was coupled to the car occupied by the invited guests and with three "flats" loaded with iron, leisurely ran over the river. The channel is not now more than the width of the stream in the spring or summer The distance from bank to bank is 3,300 feet. The west side is now a huge sand bar. Out on this bar the tracklayers were at work, with Chief Engineer Rosser standing in their midst, clad in fur overcoat and cap. All hands were bundled up. Frost decorated whiskers were plenty. Several upper lips looked like the icicled cornice over your lady's bower. General Rosser was so interested in the work that he remained in immediate command until sundown, freezing his nose and cheeks.

As far as can be ascertained this is the first railroad track that has ever been built upon the ice. General Rosser was advised against the experiment. There was no precedent for it, and all the railroad men said "Don't do it." There was nothing in the books to copy after or be guided by. The crushing strength of a cubic foot of ice was no pointer. Ice differs in quality as much as butter—good, bad and indifferent. General Rosser tried an experiment. He piled fifty tons of earth upon an area twenty feet square. The next morning when he returned to the river the dirt was gone. The ice under the earth had dropped out like a piece of glass before a rifle ball. It was thirty-two inches thick. The hole was the exact shape of the base of the dirt pile. There was no bend to that ice. When it could no longer sustain the weight it snapped and went under. It was a clean cut job, and no ragged edges. The experiment was satisfactory. General Rosser put down ties twelve feet in length, and twelve inches in width, three feet centers, and on these he placed rails thirty feet in length, with no two segments terminating on the same tie. As no locomotive or train will be stopped upon the ice there will be no opportunity given for settling. Besides, a moving train will pass over somewhat upon the principle of a skater. Ice will stand a moving body that would quickly go through when stationary. The chief engineer is entitled to a long credit mark. I think he has made a discovery and proved himself a progressive engineer. Nature is helping him. The ice to-day in some places is forty-two inches thick.

◆

MUSKEGON, Mich., August 27th, 1877.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—Your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have cured me of the worst form of chronic liver complaint of ten years' standing. I had tried every physician of whom I could hear, and every remedy that was recommended, but gradually grew worse, until I could hardly move around. I did not expect to live thirty days, but thanks to your remedies, I am now well and strong.

Yours truly, MANLY MAXIN.

◆

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture have decided to locate the State fair in Columbus for the next two years. Dayton was the only other competitor for the fair.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	*Asked.*	*Sales.*
Penna. R. R.	35¼	35⅜	8,700
Reading	12¾	12⅞	3,688
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	5	5¼	....
Lehigh Valley	35½	35¾	62
United Cos. of N. J.	136½	137⅛	....
Central Trans.	44½	45	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	110	112¼	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	101	102	....
Northern Pacific	8⅜	8½	......
Do preferred	27⅞	28	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Governments quiet and steady. Railroad bonds irregular. New Jersey Central issues weak and lower; Kansas Pacifics strong and higher. State securities dull.

The stock market was weak and unsettled during the greater portion of the day, and after frequent fluctuations prices at the close showed a decline of ½@4¼ per cent. The depression was most marked in coal shares, Granger stocks and Erie. New Jersey Central declined from 43 to 38½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 52¾ to 50⅝; Delaware & Hudson from 42¾ to 40⅝; Morris & Essex from 85 to 83¾; Northwest common from 40 to 38½. The weakness of the general market was ascribed to reports that James Keene was selling most of the active shares, while New Jersey Central was depressed by the annual statement of the Receiver, showing a decrease in the net earnings of $182,000 compared with 1877, and the announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has blocked the arrangement by which this road was to receive a large accession of traffic from the Reading and Baltimore & Ohio railroads.

Transactions aggregated 222,000 shares, of which 56,000 were Erie, 16,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Wabash, 27,000 Northwest common, 13,000 preferred, 18,000 St. Paul common, 6,000 preferred, 25,000 Lackawanna, 18,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Morris & Essex, 4,000 Union Pacific, 2,300 Ohios, 14,000 Western Union and 3,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Close—Money active at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—banker's bills, quiet at 485¼; sight exchange on New York 488½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	106⅝	New 4 per cts.	100⅛
5-20s '67, new	102	10-40s	102
5-20s '68	102¼	10-40s coup.	104½
New 5s	104⅜	Currency 6s	121½
New 4½s	106⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.	39½	Virginia, old.	26
Tennessee, new	23½	Missouri 6s	107½
Virginia, new.	26		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	103⅜	C., C., C. & I.	41¼
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	38¾
Do. pref.	32½	Rock Island	131½
Pacific Mail	13	St. Paul	38¾
Mariposa	2	Do. pref.	82¼
Do. pref.	5	Wabash	22
Adams Ex.	106¼	Ft. Wayne	106
Fargo Ex.	98¾	Terre Haute	3⅞
American Ex.	49⅝	Do. pref.	11
U. S. Express.	48¼	C. & A.	78
N. Y. Central	116⅜	Do. pref.	105
Erie	25⅜	O. & M.	11¼
Do. pref.	4⅛6	Del. & Lack.	50⅞
Harlem	155	A. & P. Tel.	35¾
Michigan C'tl.	87⅜	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	133	B. & Q.	116¼
Union Pacific	72⅞	H. & St. Joe.	15
Lake Shore	70¼	Do. pref.	48
Illinois Central.	82	Cent. Pacific	109⅝
C. & P.	92¼	Union	109½
N W C.	56¾	Land Grants	112½
Do. pref.	87⅝	Sinking Fund	114
Canada South'n	56		

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 26.

Alpha	19¼	Grand Prize	4⅝
Alta	5½	Hale & Norc'ss	16
Belcher	6⅜	Julia Consol'd.	5¾
Best & Belcher.	21	Justice	4¾
Bullion	7	Kentuck	..
Caledonia	2⅝	Kossuth	..
California	6⅛	Leopard	..
Chollar	47	Mexican	45¼
Confidence	..	Northern Belle.	9¼
Con'd Virginia.	6	Ophir	41¼
Crown Point	5	Overman	9¾
Eureka Cons'd.	28	Raymond & E.	5
Exchequer	6½	Savage	13¼
Gould & Curry.	12⅜	Sierra Nevada	51⅜
Yellow Jacket.	21	Bodie	6¾
Union Cons'd.	81½		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 26.—Consols for money 96 5-16. Railroad bonds — Illinois Central, 85½; Pennsylvania Central, 36½; Reading, 13½; Erie, 26⅜; preferred, 49¼. United States bonds—5-20's of '67, 104; 10-40's 104¼; new 5's, 106⅜; Spirits of petroleum 10s@10s 6d. Common rosin 4s 6d@4s 9d.

PARIS, February 26.—Rentes, 109f 75c.

ANTWERP, February 26.—Refined petroleum, 23½s.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—Cotton easier but not quotably lower; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American, 3,000. Pork—prime mess 50s. Turpentine 22s 6d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, February 25.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in review of the corn trade the past week, says business has been somewhat firmer, with an advance of a shilling per quarter on sound home-grown wheat in a few country markets. Arrivals from abroad have been light, except of flour, last Monday's return showing only about 26,000 quarters of foreign wheat, while the subsequent supply up to Friday had not reached 16,000 quarters, chiefly American. Russia is sending us nothing. The course of business throughout the week has been quiet but steady. Speculation is wanting, but consumption continues. Prices are fully maintained for all descriptions of wheat. Russian varieties advanced sixpence to a shilling per quarter. Sales were not very numerous, but the tendency has been towards a rise rather than a fall, and trade lost much of the languor prevailing for some months. Rather higher rates have been demanded for maize, and an inquiry was thereby checked. Barley, oats and other feeding corn were dull, but late rates were maintained. Sales of English wheat were 56,550 quarters at 51s 7d per quarter, against 42,496 quarters at 51s 3d per quarter during the same period of previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending February 15, were 883,776 cwt. of wheat and 180,525 cwt. of flour.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
February 26, 1879.

Business continues to move slowly along Liberty street, and transactions may be said to be below the average. Prices in most articles are weak and as doubtless has been noticed prices, with only few exceptions, continue to decline.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Poultry is very scarce with prices firm. Apples in liberal supply and prices weaker. Choice butter sells without much trouble but the lower grades are much in excess of the demand and are very dull. Eggs weak.

APPLES—Choice, $1 75@2 00; prime, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, $75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—⅌ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 60; medium, $1 50; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 15@16c choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@9c, jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale; New York Goshen 9@9½c.

CIDER—Choice, $4 00@4 50 ⅌ bbl; crab apple, $7 00@8 00; sand refined $7@8.

COUNTRY LARD—⅌ ℔, 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES — Jerseys, ⅌ box, $2 75@3 00; do ⅌ bbl, $8 50@9 50; Sackett, Bell & Boyle, ⅌ bbl, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—⅌ cwt. $4 75@5 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 13@15c ⅌ dozen in bbls; pickled, 11@12c; no sales.

HOMINY—$2 85 ⅌ bbl.; $3 00 ⅌ bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15@16c; Domestic, 14@15c; Strained, 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 50 ⅌ bushel; Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; Walnuts, 40@50c.

ONIONS—$2 25@2 75 ⅌ bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows, from store 90@95c; Peerless and Early Rose, 85@90c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ⅌ ℔., 13@14c; Ducks, 12@13c; Turkeys, 13@14c; Geese, 40@50c each; live chickens, 50c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $3 75@4 25; Timothy, $1 30@1 45; Mammoth Clover seed, $4 50@5 00; Flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the wheat market there is still little doing but prices are firm. Corn and oats are firm and business increasing. Flour fairly active with prices firm.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Choice red and amber, 98c@$1; medium do., 95@97c.

Corn—Prime ear, 39@40c; mixed 37@38c; prime shelled, 38@39c; mixed 36@37c.

Oats—Prime white, 27@28c; mixed 25@26c.

Barley—Spring 65@90c; fall 60@95c.

Rye—55@57c ⅌ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 75@5 00; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 25@5 50; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 25; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ⅌ cwt.

CORNMEAL—50@55c ⅌ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@4 75 ⅌ barrel; $2 50 ⅌ keg.

HAY—From country, wagon, $8 00@10 00 ⅌ ton; prime timothy baled, $9 50@10 00; prairie $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ⅌ ton, $11 50@12 00; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ⅌ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is undergoing no change of importance. The business transacted is about average. Provisions unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 11½c; Java, in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 16¼@18½c; Rio, in bulk, 12@17½c; Java, in papers, 29@33c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8⅛c; Prairie B, 7⅞c; extra white C, 7¾c; refined yellows, 6¼@7½c; molasses do. 5⅜@6½c; New Orleans, 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9c; granulated, 8⅜c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 35c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup, 35c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup, 28c; black molasses, 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses, 35c; choice New Orleans molasses 38c; good, 33c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 45c; allspice, 18@20c; cassia, 25@32c; nutmegs, 85c@$1 00; pepper, 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7c; good, 6½c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3¾@4c; do. assorted papers, 5½c; do. assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6½@8c; corn starch, 7½@8⅜c.

Candles — Star, full weight, 12c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 ℔s and upwards, 8½c; do 17 to 18 ℔s, 8¾c; do. 14 ℔s and under, 8⅞c; do. extra s. c. shoulders, 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 12c; do. do. knuckles and round 14c; do. do. all flats, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 5c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; do. clear sides, 6½c; ham sausage, 6½c; mess pork per bbl, $10 87½; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 87½; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7⅛c; do. do. in half bbls., 8c; do. do. in buckets, 8½c; do. refined in tierces, 7⅝c; do do. in half bbls, 8⅛c; do. do. in buckets, 8⅜c; do. in 3-℔ pails, 10c; do. in 5-℔ pails, 9⅝c; do. in 6-℔ pails, 9½c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 50; do. in half bbls, $3 00.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—⅌ ℔, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans, ⅌ dox, 95c@1 25; raspberries, do. $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 00@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ⅌ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00@1 10; corn, do, $1 10@1 45. Pickles, bbls, $6 25; half do, $3 50.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ⅌ ℔, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ⅌ bbl, $30 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $8 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 15; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do. $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $3 50; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ⅌ ℔, 8c; No. 1 herring ⅌ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 35c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ⅌ ℔ for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 54@56c; No. 1 do, 50@52c; No. 2 do, 46@48c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c. Benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 75; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 50 ⅌ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ⅌ ℔. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾@6c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ⅌ case, $5 25@6 25. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 25. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ⅌ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ⅌ ℔, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c, granulated smoking, 40@50c.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
February 26, 1879.

The crude market continues quiet with prices still ruling low. Refined dull.

CRUDE.

United, 96@96⅛c; shipment, $1 16⅞.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9¼c; New York, 9¼c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 95c; city, $1 05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, FEBRUARY 26.—Cotton firm at 9 13-16@9 15-16c; futures easy. Manufactured copper firm and unchanged; new sheathing $22 00; Ingot lake $15 50. Pig iron—Demand fair and market firm; Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@17 50. Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $4 00@5 00. Leather quiet and unchanged; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 19c. Wool steady; domestic fleece 27@40c; pulled 17@36c; unwashed 10@25c. Flour easier; receipts, 21,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 30@3 75; common to good $3 80@3 90; good to choice $3 95@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $3 75@5 00; St. Louis $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process $6 00@8 25. Wheat steady; receipts 152,000 bushels; rejected spring 82½c; ungraded do 90c@$1 04; No. 3 spring 97c; No. 2 $1 04@1 07; ungraded winter red $1 00@1 12; No. 3 do $1 09½@1 10; No. 2 $1 12¾@1 13; No. 1 do $1 13@1 13¼; ungraded amber $1 13@1 16; No. 2 amber western $1 12@1 12¾; ungraded white $1 12; No. 2 do $1 09@1 10; No. 1 do sales 6,000 bushels at $1 11½@1 12; extra do, sales 1,000 bushels at $1 13½. Rye quiet and firm; western 61@63c. Barley steady and unchanged. Malt dull and nominal. Corn quiet; receipts, 104,000 bushels; ungraded 46½c; No. 3, 43½@44c; steamer 44¾@45c; No. 2, 46c; old do 47c; yellow western 47c; round yellow 46c. Oats dull; receipts, 13,000 bushels; No. 3 white 33½c; No. 2 34½@34½c; No. 1 do 36c; western mixed 33@34c; white western 35@36c. Hay—Demand fair and market firm at 40@45c. Hops dull. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 10½@14½c; job lots 10½@16c. Sugar dull; refining, fair to good, 6⅜@6⅝c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; United 96¼@96½c; crude 8⅜@8⅞c; refined 9¼c. Tallow steady at 6⅛@6⅜c. Rosin in buyers' favor at $1 40@1 42½. Turpentine dull at 30c. Eggs dull; western 15@15½c. Pork dull; mess $9 75 old; $10 90 new. Beef firm. Cutmeats quiet; long clear 5 5-16c; short clear 5⅝c. Lard dull; prime steam $6 97½@7 00. Butter dull; western 7@28c. Cheese firm; western 2@9c. Whisky $1 07½.

Philadelphia — FEBRUARY 26 — Flour quiet; superfine $2 50@2 75; extras $3 25@3 75; Minnesota extra family good $4 50; choice $4 62½@4 75; fancy $4 90@5 00; Minnesota high grades $5 12½; Ohio extra family good $5 00; fancy $5 25; Ohio high grades $6 00; Illinois high grades $7 50; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 00. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; Rye quiet; on track 52@55c. Corn steady; western rejected, on track, 42½c; do. steamer 43@43½c. Oats steady; mixed 29@30c; white western 30½@32½c. Provisions in fair demand. Beef—Prime mess $12 50@13 00. Pork—Extra mess $10 25@11 00; prime $10 00@10 25. Smoked hams 8@9½c; pickled 7½@8½c. Lard—Western tierce $7 25@7 75. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extras 20@21c; Western Reserve extra 16@18c; do good to choice 7@12c. Eggs weak; western 15c. Cheese easier; Western full cream 8½@8¾c; do good 7@8c; Petroleum dull; refined 9¼@9⅜c; crude 8¼@8⅜c. Whisky firmer; western $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 4,400 barrels; wheat, 45,000 bushels; corn, 93,000 bushels; oats, 7,500 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 500 bushels.

Chicago—FEBRUARY 26.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat steady with a fair demand; closed easier; No. 2 Chicago spring 92½@93c cash; 93@93½c March; 94@94½c April; 97½c May; No. 3 do. 79½c; rejected, 65c. Corn dull and prices lower; gilt edged 33½@34c cash; 33½c March; 33⅝c April; 37⅝@37¾ May. Oats active, firm and higher; gilt edged 23½@23¾c cash; 23½c March; 23⅝c April; 26½c May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull at 76c. Flaxseed steady with a fair demand at $1 25@1 72½. Pork active but lower at $10 22½@10 25 cash and March; $10 35 April; $10 47½@10 50 May. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; $6 80@6 82½ cash and March; $6 90@6 92½ April; $7 00 May. Bulkmeats dull and lower at $3 85, $5 15@5 30. Dressed hogs—market buoyant but unsettled at $4 45@4 60. Whisky quiet at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 57,000 bushels; corn, 149,000 bushels; oats, 28,000 bushels; rye, 8,800 bushels; barley, 7,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 80,000 bushels; corn, 130,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 bushels; rye, 2,100 bushels; barley, 6,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat—market dull and prices lower at 92⅝c February; 92⅝c March; 93⅝c April. Corn—Market dull and prices lower at 33⅜@33½c March; 33⅝c April; 37½c May. Oats dull and lower; declined ⅛c. Pork—demand active at $10 12½@10 15 March; $10 25 bid April; $10 40 May. Lard dull and prices lower at $6 80 March; $6 90 April.

New Orleans—FEBRUARY 26.—Flour dull; superfine $3 00; XX $3 75@4 00; XXX $4 25@5 00; high grades $5 00@5 62½. Corn in good demand at 43½@44c. Oats quiet at 35c. Cornmeal scarce and firm; fresh $2 20. Hay quiet and firm; ordinary quoted at $12 00@13 00; prime $16 00; choice $17 00@18 00. Pork in fair demand; old quoted at $9 75; new $10 00@10 12½. Lard steady and in fair demand; tierce $6 50@7 12½; kegs $7 00@7 25. Bulk shoulders quoted for loose 4c; packed 4@4½c; clear rib quoted at 5½c; clear 5⅜@5½c. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders, old 3½c; no new on hand; clear rib quoted at 5⅜@6c; clear 6⅛@6⅜c. Sugar cured hams quiet at 7½@9½c, as in size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 11@16½c. Sugar strong; inferior to good common 4½@5c; common to good common 5½@5½c; yellow clarified 6½@7¾c. Molasses steady and in good demand; fermenting 22@28c; cistern bottoms 28@38c; centrifugal 20@27c; prime to strictly prime 27@31c. Rice firmer, Louisiana ordinary to choice 5⅜@6⅜c. Bran—none left in first hands. Sight exchange on New York par; sterling 485.

St. Louis — FEBRUARY 26.— Cotton steady and unchanged; middling 9¼c; sales, 270 bales; receipts, 750 bales; shipments, 1,100 bales; stock, 28,900 bales. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat inactive; No. 2 red fall $1 01¾@1 02 cash; $1 01½ February; $1 01⅝ March; $1 02⅝@1 04½ April; No. 3 do, 98½@99c; No. 2 spring 90c. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 32¾ cash; 33⅝@33½c April; 33⅝@34½c May; 34½c June. Oats higher; No. 2, 24@24½c cash; 23⅝c March Rye stronger at 44½@44¾. Barley steady; prime to choice 57½@75; fancy 80c; Ohio falls $1 15@1 20. Whisky steady at $1 05. Pork easier at $10 30. Lard quiet at $6 80. Bulkmeats quiet; cribs $5 00@5 05; clear $5 12½@5 15. Bacon quiet; $5 60@5 62½; clear $5 70@5 75. Sweet pickled hams 7@8c. Receipts — Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 25,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 67,000 bushels; corn 45,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels; rye, 20,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—FEBRUARY 26.—Cotton firm at 9¼c. Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher; No. 2 red winter $1 05. Corn inactive at 34@36c. Oats in good demand at 26@29c. Rye strong and higher at 53@54c. Barley in fair demand; sample lots spring 68@70c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $10 25@10 50. Lard Demand active; steam $6 70 Bulkmeats strong; shoulders $3 80 cash; $3 85 seller April; short rib $5 05 cash; $5 20 buyer March; $5 30@5 32½ seller May; short clear $5 20. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm at $4 25, $5 75@5 62½. Whisky steady with a fair demand at $1 03. Butter quiet; choice to fancy reserve 17@18c; prime do 15@16c. Linseed oil steady at 65c.

Milwaukee — JANUARY 26.—Flour steady with a good demand. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ½c; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 02; No. 1 Milwaukee 99c; No. 2, 92½c; February 92½c; March 92½c; April 93½@93¾c; May 97⅞c; No. 3 do. 78½c; No. 4, 72½c; rejected 65½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 33c. Oats steady with a fair demand; No. 2, 23c. Rye steady; No. 1, 45½c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring March 70c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet; new $10 35. Lard—Prime steam $6 90. Live hogs steady at $3 75@3 90; dressed hogs steady at $4 45@4 50. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 42,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 800 bushels.

Boston—FEBRUARY 26.—Flour firm; superfine western, $3 00@3 25; common extras, $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin $4 00@4 50; Minnesota $4 25@5 50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $4 75@5 25; Illinois and Indiana, $5 00@6 00; St. Louis, $5 25@6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $6 50@8 25; winter wheats, $6 00@7 50. Corn steady, mixed yellow at 49@52c. Oats demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white 37@40c; No. 2 white, 36@36½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 34½@35c. Rye, 60c. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 barrels; corn, 31,000 bushels; wheat, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 700 barrels; corn, 23,000 bushels; wheat, 47,000 bushels.

Louisville—FEBRUARY 26. — Cotton steady at 9¼c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; red amber $1 00@1 03. Corn dull; white 36c; mixed 34½c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; white 27c; mixed 25c. Rye quiet at 52½c. Hay quiet at $8 75@10 00. Pork strong at $10 75. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce $7 50; do keg $8 50. Bulkmeats strong 3⅞, 5¼@5½c. Bacon strong at 4¼, 4⅜, 5⅜@5⅝c. Sugar cured hams 8½@10c. Whisky steady at $1 03.

Toledo—FEBRUARY 26.—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan held at $1 01¾; amber Michigan, March, held at $1 00¾; April $1 02¾ asked; $1 02½ bid; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1 01½; April $1 03. Corn dull; high mixed, seller May, 38c; No. 2, seller May, 38c; rejected 34½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Cotton goods continue in fair demand with commission houses. White goods and quilts fairly active. Fancy prints remain sluggish in agents' hands. Ginghams in steady request and dress goods doing well. Men's wear woolens in light demand, and Kentucky jeans in irregular request. Hosiery and underwear in steady demand.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1879.

CATTLE.

No material change has taken place in this market since our last report. The receipts were fair and sales were rather hard to effect within the past few days owing to the increased cost in western markets. Holders wanted better prices which the buyers did not feel disposed to give. It is expected the market would change for the better or worse to-day, but the latest advices report it rather slow at last week's prices. Prime heavy cattle may be quoted at $5 25@5 35; medium to good shipping grades $4 50@5 00; common do $4 00@4 25; bulls and fat cows $2 50@3 50.

SHEEP.

Although the receipts of sheep were light they were in excess of the demand since the latter part of last week. There has also been a steady decline, and to-day they may be quoted from fifteen to twenty-five cents per cwt. lower. A large proportion of the offerings recently have been from Chicago and St. Louis and other points still further west. The clipping season is so near at hand that owners generally east of Chicago are indifferent about selling, unless they can obtain very full prices. We quote: Prime to extra, $5 15@5 35; fair to good, $4 50@4 80; common to medium, $3 60@4 00. Lambs, as to quality, 4¼@5½c.

HOGS.

Since our last report Philadelphia hogs have advanced from ten to fifteen cents per cwt., owing to very light supply, while Yorkers remain unchanged. Philadelphias, $4 60@4 80; Yorkers, $3 90@4 10.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, February 24, 1879.

CATTLE.

There was a smaller number of cattle on sale to-day than last week, while, as regards quality, there was not much difference. Chicago bought cattle were sold at better prices, but yet the market was by no means active. Sales were made at 5½@6c for fair to prime; 4½@5c for common to medium; bulls and fat cows 2½@3½c, as to quality. Fresh cows, of which the supply was rather larger than usual, were dull, and prices in buyers' favor; sales were made at $25 00 to $45 00 per head. Veals unchanged; few offering and but few wanted, selling at 4½@5½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were 221 head on sale this week, being more than 200 less than offered last week. There was, however, scarcely any demand. Sales appeared more difficult to effect than last week, with no improvement whatever in prices. Sheep sold at 3½ to 5½c, as to quality, and lambs may be quoted at 4½@5½c. Peter Sheitemantle had 80; James Shaw, 70; J. W. Arnold, 47; owner, 14.

HOGS.

There was a moderate inquiry at about last week's prices, 4¼@4¾c, gross, in a retail way. There has been an advance of from 1½ to 2c per ℔ as compared with the lowest point.

Chicago—FEBRUARY 26.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head. Market slow and a shade lower. Choice heavy at $4 00@4 50; light $3 80@3 95; mixed $3 80@3 95.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 2,500 head. Market dull and lower shipping $4 20@5 00; butchers' steady; cows $2 20@3 40; bulls $2 40@3 50; stockers $2 70@4 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head. Market at $2 62½@4 70.

New York—FEBRUARY 26.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 3,500 head; market demoralized; not more than half sold at 2 P. M. and prices further declined ¼c; common to prime steers 7¾@9¾c; few tops at 10@10½c; exporters used about 500 head at 9@9¾c; shipments, 1,480 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts for two days, 5,600 head; market quiet and steady at $4 62½@6 12½ outside figures for 2 car loads choice Ohio sheep 131 lbs. Shipments 400 carcasses.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 10,700 head; market a shade firmer; 8 car loads sold alive at $4 40@4 50.

St. Louis — FEBRUARY 26.—Cattle—In fair demand; all grades easier but not lower; receipts 1,600 head; shipments 800 head.

Hogs—Demand active; Yorkers and Baltimores $3 75@4 10; packing and Bostons $3 60@4 15; butchers' fancy heavy $3 00@4 30; receipts 4,200 head; shipments 3,900 head.

Sheep—In good demand and easier, though not quotably lower; receipts 700 head; shipments 750 head.

Buffalo — FEBRUARY 26.—Cattle—Receipts 882 head; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; tending down for good stock; shippers' steers $4 35@5 00; extra $5 12½; butchers' $3 50@4 00; stockers $3 40@3 75; feeders $3 75@4 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,800 head; head; market easier owing to heavy receipts but not quotably lower; fair to good western sheep $4 75@5 00; Canada lambs $5 50.

Hogs—Receipts 4,715 head; fair demand for local trade; eastern dealers holding off; Yorkers $4 15@4 25; medium and heavy $4 20@4 35; pigs $3 50@3 65.

Cincinnati — FEBRUARY 26.— Hogs steady for light; heavy quiet; common $3 25@3 60; light $3 85@4 15; packing $4 10@4 35; butchers' $4 40@4 60; receipts, 2,530 head; shipments, none.

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WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—FEBRUARY 26.—Wool steady and unchanged; no disposition to hold for an advance; Ohio and Pennsylvania 33½@36c; Michigan and Wisconsin 31@33c; combing and delaine 30@40.

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Pittsburgh Drug Market.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acids			
—Acetic	11	@	15
—Citric	67	@	72
—Oxalic	12	@	16
—Tartaric	53	@	58
Alcohol g	2 10	@2	25
Aloes.			
—Cape	22	@	26
—Socot	65	@	75
—Am Carb	24	@	26
—Am Aqua	5½	@	9
—Bal Cop	42	@	47
Bay Rum	2 50	@3	50
Bark.			
—Cassia	27	@	30
—On'h'r'd	2 25	@2	40
—Cinch pl	1 00	@1	10
—Cinch c'm	35	@	70
Black Lead.			
—Amer'n	4	@	6
—E India	11	@	12
—German	6	@	8
Blue Mass	40	@	45
Blue Vi'tr	8½	@	10
Calomel	70	@	75
do Eng	1 50	@1	60
Camphor R	34	@	37
Canthr ℔		@1	35
Ch'm G ℔	27	@	30
do E	37	@	
Chl'frm ℔	82	@	88
Cochineal	78	@	85
Con Lye	3 25	@	
Cubebs ℔	28	@	30
Cudbear	25	@	35
Em'y E ℔	8	@	10
Ether Nit	38	@	42
do Sulph	67	@	72
Ex Lgw ℔	12½	@	
Liq Cal ℔	35	@	40
Italian ℔	25	@	30
Sicily ℔		@	20
Fustic ℔	3¼	@	4
Gum.			
—Arabic s'ts	25	@	27
—do select	38	@	48
Myr'h T ℔	50	@	60
Shellac ℔	26	@	33
Hoffm'n A	44	@	
Indigo M	90	@1	10
do S F	1 00	@1	10
Iodine ℔	5 70	@5	90
Jun Ber ℔	7	@	9
Madder ℔	11	@	14

Magn's calc	75	@1	00
Do Carb	35	@	
Manna ℔	50	@	55
Morph sul	3 75	@4	00
Nutmegs	92	@	96
Oil anise ℔	3 49	@3	60
Cinamn ℔	1 20	@1	40
Cloves ℔	3 10	@3	30
Cod liv'r	1 40	@1	[illegible]
Lemon	2 90	@3	20
Neatsfoot	75	@	95
Olive gal	1 60	@1	75
do qts doz	2 50	@5	00
do pts doz	1 50	@2	88
Origan ℔	50	@	80
Pepprm ℔	2 80	@3	30
Rosmry ℔	1 00	@1	50
Sassafras	65	@	75
Opium ℔	4 80	@5	00
Pl Paris	3 75	@4	00
Potass.			
Bichr'm ℔	17½	@	20
Chlorate	22	@	25
Iodide ℔	4 50	@4	60
Quinine	3 10	@3	60
Rosin ℔	3 00	@3	50
Root.			
Genti'n ℔	9	@	12
Gin E I ℔	10	@	12
do Jamca	28	@	
Ipecac ℔	1 50	@	
Jalap ℔	50	@	60
Liquorc ℔	12	@	14
Rhubarb	1 50	@2	00
Sarsaparilla	35	@	40
Seneka ℔	62	@	70
Valeri E ℔	38	@	40
do Ger ℔		@	25
Sal ammon	15	@	17
Seeds.			
Canary ℔	4½	@	5⅛
Hemp ℔	4½	@	5⅛
Cardam	2 70	@2	88
Mustard	10	@	12
Senna A	24	@	
do E I	22	@	
Soap cast	9½	@	12
do white	14	@	16
Sugr l'd ℔	24	@	28
Varnish.			
Copal gal	90	@1	75
Japan gal	60	@	85
Dam'r gal	1 35	@1	60
Ven red ℔	1½	@	3⅛

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The Broom Market.

Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per Dozen
No. 1 hurl brooms	$1 25
No. 2 hurl brooms	1 50
No. 3 hurl brooms	1 75
No. 4 hurl brooms	2 00
No. 5 hurl brooms	2 25
No. 6 hurl brooms	2 50
No. 3 carpet brooms	2 75
No. 4 carpet brooms	3 00
Toy brooms,	$1 00@1 50
Whisps	$1 00@1 50
Stable brooms	$3 25@4 25

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Wooden Ware.

Following are the latest prices ruling:

No. 1 tubs ⅌ dozen	$5 75@
No 2 tubs ⅌ dozen	4 75@
No. 3 tubs ⅌ dozen	3 75@
2-hoop pails ⅌ dozen	1 35@
3-hoop pails ⅌ dozen	1 60@
Keelers ⅌ nest	1 15@
Butter tubs, ash, 55 ℔s capacity.	5 50@
" " " 35 "	4 50@
" " " 25 "	3 50@
Washboards, plain	1 65@1 85
Washboards, patent, ⅌ dozen	2 25@2 50

I HAVE had much experience among athletics, ball players, gymnasts, etc., and can testify to the virtues of Giles' Iodide Ammonia Liniment for Discoloration, Bruises, and Soreness of the Muscles and Cords after violent exercise.

WILLIAM MAMAHON,
Argyle Room,
Sixth Avenue, cor. Thirtieth Street, N. Y.

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NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN

Need suffer with tetter, eczema, ring worm or any pimply, rough, dry or scaly skin disease. They are all curable I have made a specialty of these diseases for thirty years, and now find no difficulty in curing them.

DR. KEYSER, Office 240 Penn Avenue.
no18:eod&W

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MARRIED.

KENNEY—WILSON—On Tuesday evening, February 25, 1879, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. J. Coster, Mr. JAS. M. KENNEY and Miss FLORA J. WILSON, daughter of the late Robert Wilson.

DIED.

SHIELDS—On Wednesday, February 26, 1879, at 4 P. M., at the residence of her husband, No. 2 Wilson street, city, Mrs. MARGARET SHIELDS, wife of Derby Shields, aged thirty-three years.

ROTH—On Wednesday morning, February 26, 1879, at 6:30 o'clock, WILLIAM C. ROTH, aged sixteen years, eleven months and twelve days.

THOMPSON—On Tuesday afternoon, February 25, 1879, at 4:30 o'clock, SARAH, wife of James Thompson, in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

SHANNON—On Sunday evening, February 23, 1879, at 7:30 o'clock, ELIZABETH SHANNON, aged forty-eight years.

MORROW—On Monday evening, February 24, 1879, at her residence, in North Fayette township, near Oakdale Station, Mrs ELEANOR MORROW, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

FERN—At his residence, in Beltzhoover borough, on Tuesday morning, February 25, 1879, at 3:25 o'clock, HENRY FERN, aged fifty-four years and eight months.

JONES—At the Copper Works, Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, on Tuesday, February 25, WM. J. JONES, aged sixty-nine years.

HETTICK—On Tuesday, February 18, 1879, at 2:30 o'clock, AUGUSTUS HETTICH, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

LOOMIS—On Thursday morning, February 20 1879, at 8 o'clock, infant son of Stanley and Lottie B. Loomis, aged six weeks.

GUTMAN—On Wednesday afternoon, February 19, 1879, at 1 o'clock, A. ANTHONY GUTMAN

BOUCHER—At Chicago, Ills., February 18, 1879, at 5:30 P. M., CHARLES A. BOUCHER, formerly of this city.

GAYTONS—On Saturday evening, February 22, 1879, of diphtheria, LUCIE GAYTONS, daughter of Charles and Eunie Gaytons, aged five years and two months.

BRAVENDER—On Sunday morning, February 23, 1879, at 8 o'clock, JOSEPH BRAVENDER, son of Matthias and Mary Bravender, aged thirteen months.

EGAN—On Saturday evening, February 22, 1879, at 10:25 o'clock, MAMIE E., eldest daughter of M. F. and B. A. Egan, aged four years and eight months.

JACKSON—On Sunday morning, February 23, 1879, of pneumonia, Mr. PEALE JACKSON, aged eighty years.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

CHAS. A. HAY,

HAYSVILLE, ALEPPO TOWNSHIP,

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention.
mh1:1tW

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1879.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS AND BINDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until March 5, 1879, inclusive, for printing and binding 127 Treasurer's receipt books for 1879; also 47,600 receipts, bound and numbered; 51,550 receipts, loose, not numbered, and 15,000 loose blank statements. For information regarding the foregoing work apply at the office of the County Treasurer.

GEO. ALEXANDER,
Controller.
fe27

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,

278 PENN AVENUE,

Received the Centennial Medal and Diploma FOR FINEST DENTAL WORK.

SPECIALTIES. } PAINLESS EXTRACTION. PAINLESS FILLING. FINEST WORK. LOWEST PRICES.

A full set of Teeth for $8, warranted better than any made elsewhere for $10, se9:d&W

ESTABLISHED - - 1845

OLD COUNTRY

TEA HOUSE!

—{ Sign of Giant Teapot Steaming, }—

WM. HASLAGE,

18 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1879. LENT. 1879.

FISH FOR THE LENT SEASON.

Mackerel, Extra No. 1 Mess, per kit	$2 50
" " " " per lb	18
" " " 20 lbs, per kit	2 50
" " " per lb	12
" " No. 2 large, 20 lbs, p. kit	1 60
" " " per lb	10
" " No. 3, 20 lbs, per kit	1 40
" " " " per lb	8
Mackerel in ¼ bbls. and ⅛ bbls. at lowest wholesale prices.	
Holland Herring, per keg	1 10
" " per dozen	35
Lake Herring, No. 1, per ¼ bbl	1 50
" " per ½ bbl	2 25
White Fish, per kit	1 25
" " per ¼ bbl	2 25
" " per ½ bbl	4 50
" " per lb	8
Round Herring, large, per dozen	25
California Salmon, salt, whole fish, per lb	12½
Boneless Codfish, 30-lb boxes, per box	1 25
" " loose, per lb	5
Georgia Codfish, No. 1, per lb	6
" " No. 2, per lb	5
Russian Sardines, large kegs	75
Smoked Halibut, per lb	12½
Scotch Herring, per box	20

☞ The above fish are of the best quality, and guaranteed full weight. They are the cheapest to buy for family use. I am paying from two to five dollars more per barrel for my fish than any other house in the city, therefore insuring my customers a better article of goods.

FISH IN CANS, ETC.

Fresh Salmon, 1-lb can	18
" " 2½-lb can	35
Spiced Salmon, 1-lb can	30
" " 2-lb can	50
Fresh Clams, 1-lb can	15
Fresh Lobsters, 1-lb can	16
Fresh Mackerel, 1-lb can	20
Codfish Balls, 2-lb can	20
Anchovys, 2-lb can	35
Salt Sardells, 1-lb can	40
" " 2-lb can	60
Russian Caviar, 1-lb can	25
Sardines, French, ¼ can 15c, per doz	$1 65
" " ½ can 25c, per doz	2 50
Sardines, boneless, French, ¼ can	22
Oysters, spiced, 2-lb can	20
Oysters, cove, 1-lb can, full weight	8
" " 2-lb can, "	15
Anchovys, in oil, per bottle	40
Anchovys, sauce	40
Essence of Anchovys, per bottle	40

CHEESE.

New York Goshen Cheese	12½c per lb
Young American Cheese	75 c each
Ohio Swiss Cheese	15 c per lb
" " " 5-lb lots and up.	14 c "
" " " by the ½ cheese.	13½c "
" " " by the whole.	12½c "
Pineapple Cheese	$1 50 each
Edam Cheese	1 10 "
Sap Sago Cheese	13c, 2 for 25c
Swiss Cheese, imported	30c per lb
Limberger Cheese	14c "
Parmassen Cheese, imported	50c per bottle

DRIED FRUITS.

German Cherries, sweet	12½c per lb
German Pears	12½c "
Turkey Prunes	8 c "
French Prunes, No. 1	18 c "
" " No. 2	14 c "
" " No. 3	10 c "
Peaches, Alden Evaporated, pared.	25 c "
" " " unpared	18 c "
Peaches, pared, No. 1	14 c "
" " No. 2	12½c "
" halves	5 c "
Apples, Alden Evaporated	10 c "
" dried	5 c "
Raspberries	35 c "
Blackberries	10 c "
" Evaporated	15 c "
Cranberries, per quart	10 c "

ERIE PRESERVING CO. APPLES.

Just received, 200 cases of Choice Erie Apples, in gallon cans, sold at the low figure of 25c per can. These goods are fine. Any person buying these goods once will buy again. Samples of same can be seen in the store, and would be pleased to have customers taste them before leaving.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR.

Received 100 boxes Choice Maple Sugar, in small and large cakes, 15c per lb. Also, a large lot of Liquorice and Liquorice Lozenges at 40c per lb.

Send for New Catalogue and Price List. Will be sent to any address Free of Charge.

OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE,

WILLIAM HASLAGE,

18 Diamond.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TUF&W

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S

Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

Lenten Goods---Wholesale Prices!

FISH.

Mackerel, White Fish, Salmon, Oysters, Codfish, Herring, Halibut, Sardines, Lobsters, Shrimps, Deviled Crabs, Potted Fish.

CHEESE.

Rocquefort, Neufchatel, Stilton, Cheshire, Cheddar, English Dairy, Gouda, Parmasan, Edam, Pine Apple, Victoria, Limburg, New York Goshen, Young America Cream.

Price List sent free.

J. R. JENKINS, 28 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
eod

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for *half a century.* Doctors recommend it. J. E. YOUMAN, Long P. O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the *grave.*" A. L. SIMMONS, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." Take no other! Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., *Prop's*, Pittsburgh, Pa.